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Plane Jobs Touch Peak; British Railways Give Pay Boost to 500,000

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 9, 1940

Plane Factories Report Employment at Peak

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Working virtually around the clock on more than $43,000,000 in backlog orders, three aircraft companies reported they had reached a record employment high. The three plants, Consolidated, Ryan, and Solar, have 5,365 persons in employment, representing a monthly pay roll of $675,000. Executives said approximately 4,100 additional employees would be required before the factories reached their employment peak about July 1.

British Railways Give Pay Raise to 500,000

LONDON (AP)—Britain's railways and railway workers' unions controlling 500,000 members agreed today on pay increases totaling several millions of dollars annually to meet wartime costs of living. Unions had sought increases averaging about $2 a week and settled for about 80 cents a week for adult employees and half that for juniors, retroactive to Jan. 1.

President Tells Labor Chiefs' Replies to Plea

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today that John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, told him before Christmas that he saw no useful purpose which would be served at that time by a renewal of the White House-sponsored labor peace conferences. William Green, American Federation of Labor President, had advised him earlier, the President said, that the Federation's Peace Committee stood ready to return to the joint negotiations broken off last April.

The President's disclosures were in answer to an inquiry about the A. F. of L.'s request that he make public replies from both sides of labor's civil war in response to his public appeals for a renewal of peace negotiations.

NLRB 'Lining Up' of Witnesses Probed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Committee investigating the Labor Board broadened its inquiry today to learn more about Board activity in lining up "good witnesses" to testify on Wagner Act amendments in congressional hearings. Evidence that Board agents were instructed to contact prospective witnesses and ascertain their views prompted the Committee to ask for all the agency's correspondence bearing on the situation.

Arita Denies Japan Seeks South Sea Area

TOYKO (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today expressed Japan's desire to make economic advances into "various countries" in the South Seas, but declared it has no territorial ambitions in that direction. Mr. Arita made the statement before the Diet after a member had asserted the Netherlands East Indies were suspicious of Japan and suggested that steps be taken to allay their fears.

A. F. of L. Workers Charge Abuse by C. I. O.

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—American Federation of Labor unionists at the Electric Auto-Lite Company today beseeched a court to enjoin Congress of Industrial Organizations adherents there from abusing and threatening them. The A. F. of L. United Auto Workers contended the C. I. O. United Auto Workers unlawfully agreed to bar them from work unless they joined the C. I. O., and subsequently shot pieces of metal at them by means of slingshots, despoiled their food, and called them "rats" and "stool pigeons."

Rumania Seeks Way Out of Oil Dilemma

BUCHAREST (AP)—Rumania's trade contracts with Germany and the British-French allies were placed today under the control of a new Minister, Ion Cristu. Mr. Cristu was given the special portfolio in an attempt to extricate the Government from the dilemma caused by the sale to Germany of oil which British and French-owned companies have refused to turn over to authorities for delivery.

Six Radicals Appointed to Cabinet in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The surprise appointment of six Radicals by President Aguirre kept Chile's Popular Front Cabinet intact today. The make-up of the Cabinet, which also includes three Socialists and two Democrats, remained the same as before the resignation Feb. 7 of six Radical Party members over an investigation of charges of fraud in the entry of Jewish refugees.

'O'Hare Associates' Barred From Bay State Dog Racing

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today that associates of Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago sports promoter, would be barred from further participation in Massachusetts racing, but did not otherwise identify the barred stockholders.

The Governor's statement, when examined along with recent statements of members of the Massachusetts Racing Commission, apparently indicates a "purge" is in prospect, or already has been carried out, among the operators of the dog-racing track at Dighton.

Mr. O'Hare originally sponsored the Dighton track in 1935 when racing with pari-mutuel betting first was legalized in this State, and his familiarity with the Capone gang in Chicago came in for frequent criticism before and after his assassination last November.

At the time of his passing, Mr. O'Hare owned 417½ shares of a total of 4,740 of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which owns and operates the Dighton track.

Asked today if he knew anything about reports that the Racing Commission is "going to clean out the Dighton track and put in an entirely new group to operate it," the Governor said:

"I stand by my previous statement that the races must be run by responsible citizens."

When queried as to whether he would consider "the O'Hare people" responsible citizens, he answered: "I would not."

Elmer C. Nelson, most recent appointee of the Governor's to the Racing Commission, said the Commission would make public the names of stockholders of the Bristol County Kennel Club as soon as the club's application has been examined by the Commission at a meeting next week.

Observers speculated as to whether the stockholders' list would show that all the "O'Hare people" already have sold their holdings "to responsible citizens," or whether the Commission would refuse the application entirely or demand a later purge. Just what degree of association with Mr. O'Hare classes one among "the O'Hare people" was not disclosed.

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Shirley's Second Million Now Flowing Through P. O.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Shirley Temple now is working on her second million—fan letters.

Letter No. 1,000,000 arrived Feb. 7 from Betty Barton of Detroit. She wrote to congratulate the young star on becoming a Camp Fire Girl.

Shirley immediately airmailed a personally penned reply, which Betty may well treasure since Shirley is too busy and gets too much mail to write very many answers.

Measure Prohibits Dunning by Telephone

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Bill collectors, no matter how polite, would be prohibited from using the telephone to "dun or demand payment of debts" under a measure introduced in the Kentucky Legislature.

Business in Maine Is Up, Relief Down

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Feb. 9

Maine business conditions the last six months of 1939, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission said today in its annual report to Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, showed a "definite improvement," resulting in increased employment and larger pay roll tax receipts. Claims for unemployment benefits, the Commission added, "declined accordingly."

The Commission said its employment service last year made 16,464 placements in private industry, compared with 10,084 the previous year.

Boston Holds Fixing of Milk Prices Illegal

In one of the most pointed attacks ever made in Boston on the alleged waste and inefficiencies held to be existent in the New England milk industry, Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, today called upon the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to abandon its policy of price fixing to consumers as a violation of its constitutional authority.

Declaring that a great injustice was being done to the people of moderate needs who are unable to meet the increasing prices of milk under the Board's rulings, the Counsel urged the Board at a State House hearing "not to continue a situation that rewards inefficiency at the expense of the consumer, with eventual harm to farmers."

Mr. Parkman pointed out that the Federal Government had stepped into the milk business in New England to protect the farmer, by fixing prices to producers, and hence it was the responsibility of Federal authorities, he said, and not the Milk Control Board, to fix prices to consumers, if that is deemed at all necessary. He felt that price fixing to consumers should be completely abolished in order to return "free competition to milk distribution."

The hearing, sponsored by the Milk Control Board, shows that the Board is open to a reappraisal of its price-fixing policies, Mr. Parkman declared. He said it was time to "improve milk distribution and give the consumer a break."

"It used to be the farmer who took the licking," the Corporation Counsel continued, "but now it is the consumer." And the consumer, rather than absorb the higher milk prices, he added, is turning to milk

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Raising Flags Found to Cost Boston $1,250

City Messenger closely questioned by Appropriation Committee on his annual expenses.

This is the story of the 19 flags it costs $95 a day to raise. It is also the story of Boston's picturesque City Messenger—with an Assistant to the Assistant City Messenger thrown in for good measure.

It all began quietly when the City Council Appropriations Committee convened for its second of the 1940 budget hearings, which are being continued today. Veteran City Messenger Edward J. Leary took the stand to explain his expenditures. As the drama unfolded, the uninitiated gazed in wonderment.

It seems that Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who is conscious of the need for city economy, spotted an item of $1,250 on Mr. Leary's 1940 list of expenditures. What was that for, Mr. Shattuck wanted to know.

"That's for raising and lowering the flags, Mr. Councilor," responded the undisturbed Mr. Leary.

"Indeed," said Mr. Shattuck.

19 Flagstaffs

"Yes, sir. We have 19 flagstaffs about the city, and the flags have to be raised on 14 holidays every year. We have a private contractor to do the work, and he charges us $5 a flag per day."

"Wouldn't it be cheaper to have employees of the Public Works Department, or the Park Department, who are scattered about the city anyway, do this work?" ventured Mr. Shattuck. "Five dollars seems a good deal."

"Well, the men who do it have to get up at 6 in the morning," responded Mr. Leary.

"Besides, I'm just conceited enough to think I'm doing a pretty good job."

Discussion ended there. As an epilogue, City Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang disclosed (upon requests of reporters) that the City Messenger has an Assistant City Messenger, and also an assistant to the assistant.

Attend Meetings

The City Messenger's duties are to attend Council meetings, do the Council's bookkeeping, pass out official city documents, and take care of the city's flags and flagstaffs, according to the Municipal Register.

The flags are taken care of in the manner recounted by Mr. Leary.

The Council also employs a document man, who takes the job of attending to city documents off the Messenger's hands.

Which assistant does the bookkeeping did not become clear.

Other employees of the Council

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Art Finds Expression in Ice

Wide World

'Kwanupakwa' or 'The Star Shooter'

This main ice statue of the Dartmouth College Carnival at Hanover, N. H., stands in the center of the campus and was made by boys of the Dartmouth Outing Club. The statue is 31 feet high and weighs 18 tons. This photo, made by light from the flood lamps that illuminate the statue at night, shows the boys as they cleaned up the final rough spots.

Girls gather at Dartmouth for Carnival: Page 13.

British Labor Bars Nazis As Negotiators for Peace

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—Great Britain's Labor Party has enunciated war purposes and peace aims which unequivocally reject peace negotiations with any Nazi Government in Germany.

The National Executive of the party, representative of the millions of workers affiliated with Britain's trade unions, raises as a major peace aim the restitution of freedom for the Poles and Czechoslovaks.

The statement, made public last night, embraced the most explicit definition of war objectives which the party has yet sponsored. It is to be submitted to the National Conference of the Labor Party in May as the basis for debate which will establish the policy not only of the Labor Party but of the Opposition within the British Government.

The declaration is significant as the first formal document issued by any responsible political organization among the belligerents.

It also is clear proof that what-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

This Changing World

The 'Knowledgeable' in Europe—Dr. Colijn of The Netherlands Sees in Freer Trade the Essence of Progress and of Peace, as Does Hull

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Feb. 9

Two persons headed my list of the "knowledgeable" to see in neutral Europe. One was Risto Ryti. The other was Dr. Hendrik Colijn

Mr. Ryti I had met and talked with before he became Premier of a country which perforce had to turn into the fiercest belligerent in Europe within two days of my arrival in Finland. But, alas, Russian air raids separated him from my hotel, and I could speak to him only by telephone.

Dr. Colijn I met this week, and for the first time; it was, as I had anticipated the most remunerative talk I have had so far in Europe.

For Dr. Colijn by common consent is one of the wisest as well as one of the senior statesmen of Europe. He seems to have been in office ever since I have been taking an interest in international politics. When he wasn't Prime Minister he was Minister of Finance or representative of the Netherlands to some international conference. Now he no longer has an international post. But you could not retire a man of Dr. Colijn's consuming interest in affairs. Only the other week one read of his visit to Premier Benito Mussolini in Rome. And just this week he has been active in an international meeting held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

* * *

Dr. Colijn is one of those Netherlanders who have earned for the Netherlands the stock adjective of sturdy. It is curious how often you hear that adjective after you arrive in this country. I fell into the habit almost as soon as I landed. Then I realized I was using a hackneyed word but try as I would I could find no other. The Netherlands indeed is sturdy—four-squared to all the winds that blow. And the more they blow the sturdier becomes the Netherlands.

Similarly, I found a wiry little man with something of the Rockefeller physiognomy. He was writing at a desk which no mount of paper could ever overburden.

* * *

I had with me a copy of the newspaper containing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement backing Cordell Hull's commercial policy as the Allied war aim. Nobody I felt would be more pleased with this declaration than Dr. Colijn. For Dr. Colijn is a liberal statesman, a man who has never ceased to talk Hullism in season and out. He talked Hullism as a matter of fact when one called it Cobdenism. So, as I knew, the newspaper would be the right opening for this enlightened Netherlander. What I did not know was that only on this subject would he allow himself to be quoted.

Dr. Colijn said he was very glad to read Mr. Chamberlain's words. For himself he had always been of that way of thinking. And he had a great admiration for the persistent manner in which the United States Secretary of State had preached his gospel of freer trade within the framework of equal commercial treaties. With that I put my newspaper in my pocket. There were to be no more quotes.

I think I can vouchsafe something of the Colijn philosophy without violating any confidence. For he himself is working to the same end as Mr. Hull—the restoration of world economic organization. And I am sure he would like to keep on spreading the gospel. At any rate he was writing about it when I entered his room.

* * *

In the Colijn philosophy freer trade—Dr. Colijn says freer not free—requires an equality in conditions of production.

Now this was the case when Adam Smith preached this theory. But in the very same year as "The Wealth of Nations" was written James Watt gave to the world an invention which promoted inequality. I mean, of course, the steam engine.

With the steam engine the world entered a period of large scale production under the auspices of corporations. The corporation for a time enjoyed an unbridled license to exploit the workers. The state organized social services which cut the costs of production. If they had put in social services simultaneously all would have been well and the foundation of free trade in equality of production would have been preserved. But they didn't.

That is what killed any prospect of free trade coming to the world along the lines preached by Adam Smith. That is what made the world topsy turvy. Conditions of production widened between the industrial countries. In 1878 the Germans recognized this state of things by introducing social legislation and a high tariff system together.

Now Dr. Colijn sees in the introduction by all the major industrial countries of social services a return to equality of conditions of production. This equality is what strengthened the case for Hullism. I thought I would do my duty to New England readers by reminding Dr. Colijn of Japan. But instantly the Netherlands statesman replied that he had spoken of the major industrial countries. Did I know the amount of world trade of Japan? I guessed wrong by 1 per cent. Dr. Colijn with alertness said 3 per cent. It was agreeable to find my own thoughts coming back at me out of the mouth of Dr. Colijn, for this Netherlander is a man of experience in business as well as policy. He became a politician. He was one of the world's leading businessmen. Thus I had an interview and a liberal education combined. Dr. Colijn is one of those men of affairs who have the ability to reconvert you to your beliefs.

Youth Congress Jams Capital To Push Bills Favorable to It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—A vast delegation of young people converged on Washington today to urge the Government to spend more money for youth.

Summoned here by the American Youth Congress for a "citizenship institute," the 3,000 young people can Youth Act, providing for vocational training, job and educawill push for passage of the Ameriional opportunities for young people. A score of other bills before Congress proposing action in the fields of peace, employment, civil liberties, education and health will also get their support.

Two attempts have been made to discredit the Congress because of its failure to censure the Communists within its membership, but Joseph E. Cadden, Executive Secretary, is confident the Congress will refuse to let the Communist issue overshadow the purpose for which the institute is being held—the aiding of American young people in their quest for security.

"Young people," he declared, "are not getting jobs. They are not able to marry and establish homes. Congress is now voting cuts in relief and the National Youth Administration. At the same time they are proposing to spend more money than ever before on armaments. The young people are coming to Washington to find out about it. They are going to see their Congressmen and talk it over."

The first attack on the institute was made by John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman when he refused to send a speaker to the institute until the Congress purges itself of Communists.

The second attack came today from Murry Plavner, one of a group which bolted the Youth Congress at its national convention in New York last July. Mr. Plavner as set up headquarters for the purpose of attempting to force the Congress to expel its Communist elements or cease representing itself as spokesman for American youth. He named as his backers, Victor F. Ridder, New York publisher; Homer L. Chaillaux, Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion; John M. Schiff, President of the Henry Street Settlement in New York; David Hinshaw, a director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and Gene Tunney, former heavy-weight boxing champion.

Mr. Cadden called the Plavner attempt to disrupt the Congress procedure "as clumsy as his attempt of last July when his own followers discredited him by admitting their admiration for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and their belief in the program of the Christian front."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken an important part in planning the institute. Both she and the President will address the delegates.

Salaam From India

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 9 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, President of India's Nationalist Party, today cabled a greeting to the American Youth Congress meeting in Washington, at which India's Nationalists hoped the question of Indian independence would be raised.

U. S. Mobilizes Peace Offensive Behind Neutrals

Talks begun with all world's neutrals—President sending Welles to Italy, France, Germany, Britain on peace mission — Will talk to Europe's highest leaders.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The United States is initiating conversations with all the neutral governments of the world "for the eventual restoration of peace on a sound and lasting basis," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, revealed today.

Coincident with this dramatic announcement of new American peace enterprise, President Roosevelt said he was dispatching Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on a special mission to Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Patterns Merge

While these unexpected disclosures were made separately by the President and his Secretary of State, the one at the White House and the other at the State Department, the two moves merge into a common pattern: the preparation for the ultimate peace and the pooling of neutral influence and neutral opinion in behalf of a kind of peace which will be just and durable.

It is apparent that Secretary Hull is to keep conversations active with all neutral governments in order that their good offices and diplomacy may be directed toward the goal of peace, while Undersecretary Welles, at the direction of the President, is to contact the principal belligerent capitals to appraise practical prospects and pave the way for negotiation at the propitious moment.

Desire for Peace

"In view of existing hostilities in many parts of the world, in view of the effect of such hostilities on the neutral nations of the world, and in view of the evident desire of all neutral nations for the eventual restoration of world peace on a sound and lasting basis for all nations, diplomatic conversations of an informal character have been commenced with neutral governments," Mr. Hull explained.

"It should be emphasized that these conversations involve no plan or plans, but are in the nature of preliminary inquiries relating to a sound international economic system and, at the same time, world-wide reduction of armaments. Matters involving present war conditions are not a part of these preliminary conversations. These conversations can, of course, be extended to belligerent nations in so far as they involve these two common problems of future peace."

In response to press conference questions, Mr. Hull indicated that the governments of Italy, Germany, France, and Great Britain have been informed of Mr. Welles' proposed visit and the purpose for which his tour is being made. Mr. Hull indicated that the arrangements for Mr. Welles' reception in each country have been completed.

Mr. Welles will depart shortly. He will travel without staff. He will be free to confer with the highest officials of these four governments. His immediate purpose will be to obtain for the President and the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, an intimate, inside co-ordinated picture of actual conditions in Europe and the prospects for future peace.

President Roosevelt is acting entirely upon his own initiative and without consultation with Congressional leaders. In disclosing his plans at his press conference this morning he declined to add any substantial explanation to the prepared statement which he read slowly and deliverately to the correspondents.

For Information Only

"This visit is solely for the purpose of advising the President and the Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Mr. Welles will, of course, be authorized to make no proposals or commitments in the name of the Government of the United States.

"Furthermore, statements made to him by officials of governments will be kept in the strictest confidence and will be communicated by him solely to the President and the Secretary of State."

The President said that a definite date had not been set for Mr. Welles's sailing and that the Undersecretary would take all the time that was needed to investigate the course of the war, to tap every source of information that would be illuminating, to interview whomever he chose from private citizens to the British Prime Minister and the German Dictator and to travel extensively.

Mr. Welles's mission will be confined to the four countries named and Mr. Roosevelt stated that he would neither visit Scandinavia nor take up the matter of the Finnish-Russian hostilities.

Following the careful reading of his formal statement Mr. Roosevelt sought to ward off the avalanche of questions from 150 newspaper reporters who nearly filled his spacious work quarters at the White House Executive Offices by affirming that nothing could be added and that interpretation would be at the risk of the correspondents—and he appended with wry meaning, the columnists.

War Summary Details Moves

President Roosevelt today announced plans to send the Undersecretary of State on a personal survey to Italy, France, Germany, and Britain. Secretary Hull announced consultations with neutrals for eventual restoration of peace. But there were doubts that the United States would sell guns to Finland. And reported transshipment of United States copper to Germany by way of Russia was said to be continuing. [Page 1.]

Peace preparations were twofold. The British Labor Party Executive prepared a statement opposing peace with "any Nazi Government" and calling for restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Page 1.] The League of Nations laid the basis for a new nonpolitical organization which "outside nations" will be asked to join. [Page 1.]

Turkey ousted 100 German technicians under national defense regulations, following confiscation of German-owned shipyards on the strategic Bosporus Straits. [Page 7.]

In Finland, the Russians are attacking the entrenched Finns at four or five points along the 500-mile front and claim to have captured 13 Mannerheim Line forts during the past few days. The Finns say the Russians have received heavy reinforcements and with an army of some 250,000 are launching the biggest attack of the campaign. They deny that the Mannerheim Line has been pierced at any point and say they have inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. [Page 6.]

On the Western Front, beyond a clash of scouts near Forbach and general patrol activity, the only incident of note was the attack by British fighting planes on a German warplane near the Firth of Forth, the British finally bringing down the invader.

Curtailment of belligerent submarine operation in the American neutrality belt was the subject of recommendations submitted to the 21 American Republics. [Page 4.]

Round Table for U. S. Women Mobilizing Forces for Good

LOS ANGELES—"To educate women to take a decisive part with men in solving our national problems," the American Woman's Round Table has begun here as a national movement. It is in its second year here as a fact-finding group, its activities carried on cooperatively by the 500 women who are launching it nationally through radio programs and through good-will tours and letters to club women.

The Round Table involves no cost to membership other than the time of each member to attend the meetings and study the issues on a nonpartisan basis, according to the Founder-President, Mrs. Lena Shackleford Hesselberg. She is the widow of the late concert pianist and director of music at the University of Denver, Edouard Hesselberg, and mother of Melvyn Douglas, star of screen and radio.

Heads Round Table

Mrs. Lena Shackleford Hesselberg, Founder-President of the American Woman's Round Table.

Vast Source of Activity

Mrs. Hesselberg explains that she launched the movement here when she saw, after years of travel and activity among women's clubs, that there is a need for such an organization among women who can't afford the dues and collection responsibilities of most other women's clubs, but who are nevertheless a potential source of much good activity.

Thus the Round Table here has drawn up a free program for the year, meeting the fourth Monday afternoon of every month in the Chapman Park Oratorio, which the hotel management has provided without cost.

For 1940, the Round Table has set out on two major campaigns: "We must first set our own house (United States) in order," and "Every woman should find a job for an unemployed person."

Year's Program Outlined

As a model for Round Table being started in San Francisco and San Diego as well as others soon to be set up in eastern states, the local group offers its 1940 program at the monthly meetings: January, American judiciary; February, what newspapers and periodicals say about women's share in government; March, churches as an influence for better government; April, objectives of management and labor; May, influences of established service agencies, such as the Y. W. C. A.; June, business clubs; July, regional planning; August, medical problems; September, housing problems; October, crime prevention; November, Congress; and December, a national survey of women's activities.

In calling women together to take advantage of open discussions, Mrs. Hesselberg asked: "Remember how we worked during the World War to help the sick and wounded? Why not work as hard, or harder, to alleviate the present suffering, supplying clothing and food, and securing jobs and good housing for every family, in fact, for everyone? We can do it!"

Friends of Mrs. Hesselberg, in helping her launch this work, point to her "family" tradition for activity: her father, George Shackleford, was a brevet general of Kentucky troops in the Civil War, and her mother was a Douglas, related to Stephen Douglas, the Illinois political rival of Abraham Lincoln.

In urging that such round tables be formed in every American community, Mrs. Hesselberg reminds women that they already have half the total American vote and control almost all the famliy purchases. By study of issues, women can not only aid men in solving the problems of the world, she says, but perhaps can lead the way.

Would "Let in Light"

"Let us unite wholeheartedly to prevent war, disease, poverty, slums, and all other things detrimental to progress in the only manner possible—by letting in the light and using aroused public opinion," she urges.

"Let us love more, work harder, and get at the roots of these questions. Let us clean out our own back yards, and then we will inspire confidence in other countries."

Mrs. Hesselberg, whose headquarters are in her apartment at the Garden Court Hotel here, says the formation of a round table is easy: just send to her for some free pamphlets of objectives, call a meeting, elect a chairman, appoint study committees, and draw up a schedule of free meetings with expert speakers on vital subjects.

Emerson Stamp Elusive Trail Points to N. E.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—The zig-zag trail of the Ralph Waldo Emerson postage stamp that's worth a lot more to collectors than its three-cent face value, led curious philatelists toward Connecticut today.

Collectors and the Post Office Department have been trying to find out how the stamps, part of a "poets" commemorative series, turned up on letters at scattered places, before they went on sale at the Boston post office last Tuesday, a day ahead of the rest of the Nation.

Elmer R. Long, Harrisburg stamp dealer, helped solve the mystery with this explanation: He received a batch of the stamps from a customer in Connecticut, who had bought them from a postmaster to whom a stamp evidently was just a stamp.

Long promptly stuck them on envelopes and shot them into the mails, he said, to enhance their value as "first day" specimens. Then they began turning up with postmarks of such widely-separated cities as Harrisburg, Salt Lake City, Rockville, Md., and Summerville, S. C.

Fish Files In Illinois To Fight Garner

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9 (AP)—Petitions to enter Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York in the Illinois advisory Republican presidential primary against Thomas E. Dewey, New York prosecutor, were filed here today.

Leslie Wheeler-Reid of Chicago, Mr. Fish's Illinois manager, presented the petitions containing 4,000 signatures to Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes. The petitions did not include a certificate of candidacy signed by Mr. Fish, but Mr. Wheeler-Reid indicated they were filed with the New York Congressman's consent.

Followers of Vice-President Garner meanwhile saw the possibility that his name might be on Democratic ballots at the April 9 primary.

President Roosevelt's name was entered last Saturday without a certificate, Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes holding it unnecessary since the Illinois primary is advisory only.

Mr. Dewey last night challenged other Republicans to enter the Illinois primary as he stopped in Chicago while en route to Portland, Ore.

"I trust the people will be given an opportunity to make their own selection from all those who expect their names to be submitted to the Republican national convention," he told reporters.

Mr. Fish is the only opposition in sight for Dewey, since other Republican presidential candidates have indicated they would not file in Illinois. The Dewey petitions, filed Saturday, bore the declaration of candidacy.

South Bids G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A Democrat today offered the Republicans $200,000 to hold their 1940 convention in Texas.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, who put up a check for that amount in an unsuccessful effort to obtain the Democratic convention for Houston, said:

"The Republicans can have the check if they want it. It might do 'em good to get down there."

May Oppose Guffey

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania opposing the candidacy of Senator Joseph F. Guffey for reelection, last night listed Walter A. Jones, wealthy oil man and road builder, high up among possibilities considered to oppose Senator Guffey at the April primary.

David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, who has asserted Senator Guffey "is not the strongest candidate," said that Mr. Jones was "receptive" to the idea of making the race and appeared to have the inside track.

Garner in Illinois

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Julius F. Smietanka, Chicago attorney, announced today he would enter the name of Vice-President Garner in Illinois' April presidential preference primary at 4 p. m. today.

The Stevens Wins

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday selected the Stevens Hotel for the headquarters of the party's national convention. Headquarters of the 1932 Democratic convention were at the Congress Hotel.

Jerseyites Form Vandenberg For President Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9—An Arthur H. Vandenberg-for-President Club has been organized in New Jersey, with Fred E. Schluter, president of the Thermoid Company, as chairman and offices opened here today.

Mr. Schluter said the club was not seeking a primary, but would file a slate of candidates for the Republican Senator from Michigan if other candidates attempted to pledge the State delegation. The State's best interests would, he held, be best served by an uninstructed delegation.

"Maybe we can draft Senator Vandenberg to lead a revolution against taxation without representation," he added. "Outside of the Vandenberg leadership, the businessman has had little representation against the New Deal spending machine."

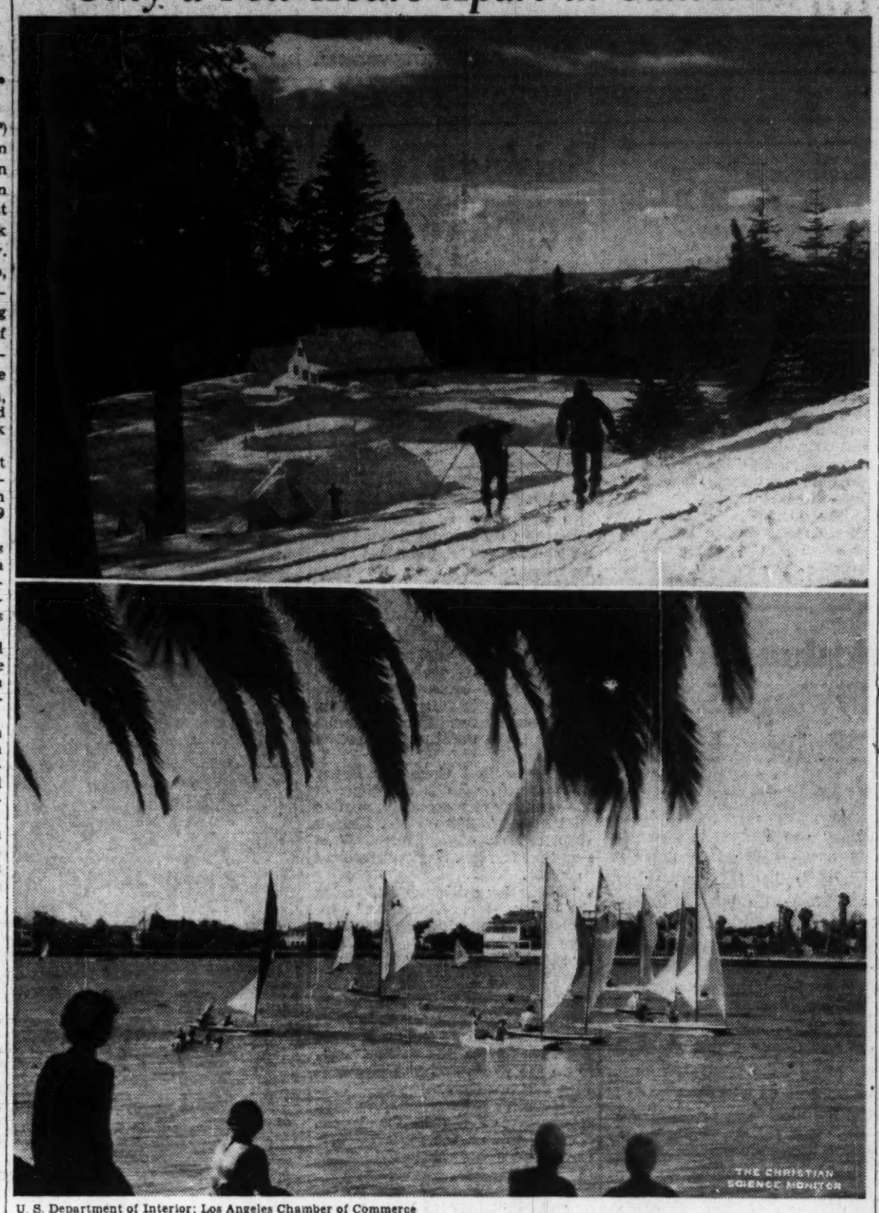
Other officers of the club are Melville Dickenson, of Princeton, formerly all-American tackle there, Vice-Chairman; Gen. Charles W. Barber, of Short Hills, Treasurer, and James M. Moonan, Trenton printer, Secretary.

Powder Blast Wrecks Plant and Homes in West

REDONDO BEACH, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP)—An explosion so violent that it wrecked a fireworks plant, more than a score of small houses, and sent residents fleeing from their homes brought a prompt investigation by arson experts today.

It was reported that considerable quantities of powder and other explosives had been stored in the plant because of war conditions abroad. The largest magazine was said to be underground and to have escaped destruction.

Only a Few Hours Apart in California



U. S. Department of Interior; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

Two Scenes Awaiting the Winter Visitor

Upper—Novices taking a lesson at the ski school at Chinquapin in Yosemite.
Lower—Water sports at Alamitos Bay near Long Beach.

California Offers Sport of All Seasons

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—When someone on the Pacific Coast—and in California in particular—mentions "winter sports" these days you promptly ask him whether he is going skiing in the mountains or on the surf, behind a motor boat beneath sunny southern California skies.

Winter sports have changed that much out here. You take a bit of snow and ice in the mountains at Mt. Shasta, Yosemite, Bishop or way points, and then come down to the sea shore at, say Coronado or go out to southern California's Palm Springs, the desert and surrounding winter resorts.

The Golden State offers the visitor everything with all the trimmings in the way of enjoyment during the winter months—and without too great expense, which after all spells the difference between a trip to the Coast or not for the mid-Westerner or Eeasterner.

Furthermore, transportation service is so speedy these days that travelers from the mid-West, East or the South can make a trip to the Pacific Coast and return within an allotted two weeks period.

Usually the tourist who comes to California to include both the southern California desert-seashore and northern California mountain snow and ice resorts, lands in Los Angeles or San Francisco as starting-out-points.

Last winter tourists and Californians themselves, totaling somewhat over 500,000, enjoyed all the Golden State's winter sports facilities—and this year these numbers are being increased. The reason for this is attributed to two things:

1. Increased facilities; more ski and snow lodges as well as lower costs both in the mountains and among the desert and beach resorts.

2. The fact that Europe's gay and sporting Riviera and the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps are not available to many of the Eastern travelers who formerly crossed the Atlantic for their winter sports.

Not only California, but Washington (Mt. Rainier); Oregon (Mt. Hood); and Idaho (Sun Valley) offer a wide variety of snow sports and outdoor grandeur.

If one comes by rail from an Eastern point first class round trip will cost $135 plus Pullman. Straight coach fare is $90.

Once the traveler has arrived in California he can secure accommodations at any of the mountain, desert, or seashore winter sports resorts at nearly any price to suit the pocket book. There are cabins at the smaller—but none the less picturesque—snow resorts from as low as $2.50 a day a person (without meals) to any kind of fancy price you want to pay. The same will go for the desert or seashore.

* * *

Getting to the resorts may be done by local train service, bus, or motor car and these local prices are not exorbitant. For instance special week-end transportation rates to and from Yosemite National Park from San Francisco run from $10.20 by coach to $11.70 first-class round trip.

Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific all have splendid accommodations carrying special trains for the special comfort of winter visitors. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific operate within the State to almost any point. Where one can't get train service there are always carefully driven busses.

As to where to go: ask the nearest travel agent.

There are many spots, large and small, for the family, or the individual who wants any special type of vacation from sliding down a snow bank on a tin pan to aquaplaning.

To name a few: Yosemite—available all winter by auto road over the spectacular but safe All Year Road—offers some of the most spectacular and brilliant snow, skating, and skiing sport of the whole winter. There are cabins or the Ahwahnee Hotel:—special all week stays including everything (from $39 to $98 a week) from transportation to meals.

Palm Springs in the south has accommodations for everyone from the most frugal to the most expensive. Here there is all the warmth color, and activity of any balmy summer resort—and for the New Englander or mid-Westerner this is mighty acceptable in the raw of the winter.

Then there are General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks for winter skiing; Truckee; Lake Tahoe; the Inyo-Mono area "America's Range of Recreation" out of Bishops; Grass Valley-Nevada City; Mt. Lassen and the run of the Sonora Pass Road spots. And down south the whole gamut of warm yet invigorating vacation areas north from the Mexican border. California invites you to try its Riviera and Sierra Mountains this winter.

Tour for Teachers

A conducted tour to Florida on Feb. 17 to coincide with teachers' vacation perio dhas been planned by Arnold Tours. Stops will be made at Orlando, Bok Tower, St. Petersburg, Miami Beach, Marineland, and St. Augustine.

Unearthed Set of Oak Mill Gears Points to Earliest U. S. History

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—A set of wooden mill gears dug up in South Carolina may be "one of the oldest pieces of machinery in America" and possibly a clue to the lost colony of Roanoke Island, Prof. B. W. Dedrick, authority on old American mills, said today.

The gears, fashioned from Southern oak, were found by W. L. Glover, an Orangeburg, S. C., banker, while digging on the site of an old mill pond about 30 miles from Orangeburg.

Mr. Glover sent a four-foot segment to Professor Dedrick, retired mill expert of the Pennsylvania State College, and another section to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Professor Dedrick said the Institution reported the gears were different from any exhibit it had.

19 Feet in Circumference

Professor Dedrick decided the gears, apparently parts of three separate mill wheels with the largest 19 feet in circumference, had been buried at least 200 years and perhaps were made 300 years ago.

"They might even be a clue to the lost colony of Roanoke Island, whose people disappeared and might possibly have fled or migrated into South Carolina," he added.

Professor Dedrick, who a year ago directed the restoration of the old Lee Mill at Stratford, Va., found that the gears were unlike any he had known.

"One of the most convincing facts of the gears' antiquity," he reported, "is that no records or anecdotes referring to the mill have been found in that neighborhood. Such mills were important landmarks and were known for miles around in colonial days.

"It might be that the operation of the mill was interrupted shortly after it was built, possibly by some sort of battle. A bullet is embedded in one of the gear segments, and also the cogs are missing from the mortice holes along the rim of the gears. It is even possible that the cogs had not yet been fitted into the gears when the settlers were driven away b ysome enemy."

15,000 'Reprieved' By Traffic Judge

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The 15,000 San Francisco motorists who faced arrest for ignoring overtime parking citations got a reprieve Feb. 9.

Municipal Judge Alden Ames, who ordered the arrests Wednesday, decided the plan was "neither feasible nor desirable," and said the offenders would be given two chances to settle things before being arrested.

The revised plan was announced following a conference between the Judge and police officials, who showed a decided lack of enthusiasm at the prospect of serving warrants upon 15,000 persons.

Judge Ames said if the motorists ignored two warning notices and failed to appear at the Traffic Bureau to deposit bail or pay fines, warrants then would be issued for their arrest.

Move Launched to Unite Trade and Social Agencies

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9 (AP)—A new international body with the aim of working toward world-wide cooperation in dealing with economic, social, and humanitarian questions was born yesterday in The Hague's Palace of Peace.

An organizing committee of 10 nations appointed by the last Assembly of the League of Nations decided to proceed with the formation of a new central committee of independent character. Nonmember states will be invited to join this group in nonpolitical work previously carried on by the League.

A tentative list of nonmember nations to be invited to participate was being drawn today by Joseph A. C. Avenol, the League's Secretary General, and Dr. Hendrik Colijn, former Premier of the Netherlands.

A League organizing committee headed by Dr. Colijn adjourned last night after delegating him and M. Avenol to do the exploratory work.

Their recommendations on nations and individual experts to be invited to join the projected central committee will be submitted at the next organization meeting, probably within three months.

The United States, Japan, Italy, and Brazil are among the nonmembers expected to receive invitations, provided those governments signify willingness to accept.

In the organizing committee discussions, it was reported that some differences existed as to the directions in which overtures should be made. Whether to approach Germany in view of the participation of Great Britain and France was one of the questions to be decided. It was reported unofficially that the British would not object, but that France had no desire to have Germany as a collaborator.

In a second League conference, the supervisory committee met today under Carl Joachim Hambro of Norway, President of the League Assembly, to discuss League finances and settle routine administrative matters.

Soviet Claim of Finns' Defeat Spurs U. S. Military Aid Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Russian reports of military successes on the Finnish front gave renewed impetus here today to the move for financial aid to the Finns that would enable them to buy munitions of war.

Civilian relief funds have proved adequate to meet the most urgent needs of the noncombatant Finnish population, it was stressed, but meanwhile, with all the help heretofore of a strictly nonmilitary character, Finnish military requirements were declared to be neglected and the Finnish ultimate defeat in their fight for national independence and integrity was seen unless their armament needs were met.

The movement in this direction here, under the leadership of Maj Gen. John F. O'Ryan, is "getting along," but more action is needed, authorized spokesmen declared. Just how the O'Ryan activities, now being organized in all the States, will be expanded, has not been definitely announced, but following the adoption by the House of Representatives yesterday of the Harrison resolution, memorializing the Securities and Exchange Commission to expedite consideration of any possible private bond issue for Finland, the establishment here of a Finnish agency that would open books for subscriptions to a Finnish bond issue was seen as having been brought appreciably closer to realization.

Plan Nearer Adoption

A proposal to set up a Finnish agency here to float a bond issue originated weeks ago, after Finnish official representatives found it was impossible to place a war loan through the banks.

The idea originated with one of the best known international lawyers in the United States, who offered his legal services to the Finns free of charge as his contribution to their cause. Today this scheme seems close to adoption.

With this put through, the next step is seen as due to be made in the direction of co-ordination of all Finnish relief activities in the United States—both civil and military. Many hurdles will have to be negotiated, however, before this can be consummated. Herbert Hoover, whose showing in the aid of Finland is comparable to that he achieved in Belgium during his long work in World War relief, has heretofore been quoted as strong for confining this phase of European aid strictly to civilian relief, but Mr. Hoover was said by persons close to him to now be more inclined than ever to look favorably on sending military supplies to Finland—even pursuit planes and bombs, the shipment of which abroad, irrespective of destination, he is officially on record against.

Still another angle of the general Finnish relief situation is had in the Red Cross, which is held fully competent, with adequate financial assistance, to help out in a big way in aid of Finland's destitute noncombatants. Ten field ambulances and a large quantity of warm clothing and hospital supplies have reached Finland from the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross, Col. J. H. Bigley, Director, announced today. The shipment included, in part, 8,000 men's sweaters, 4,000 women's heavy dresses, 300 layettes, and 650 mufflers. Colonel Bigley added that his Chapter would send $72,500 abroad for additional supplies for Finland.

With this outlay, the Red Cross will have sent $138,746 for Finnish relief up to Jan. 15, exclusive of large sums which chapters throughout the Nation have spent for materials being made up by volunteers.

Help Many Peoples

Speaking of the heavy responsibilities of the Red Cross elsewhere in Europe, Colonel Bigley said that while the organization was behind every effort to help Finland, "it must not be forgotten that even greater quantities of supplies have been and are continuing to be sent to France, England, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Estonia, and Turkey, where a stupendous problem of caring for the war refugees continues to be of primary concern to the American Red Cross, which has spent in excess of $1,000,000 and has not, up to the present time, asked for public funds for war relief."

The American Scandinavian Field Hospital, Inc., has raised $75,000 toward its goal of establishing a complete field hospital in Finland, Countess Estelle Bernadotte, Chairman, announced today. Five doctors, 12 nurses and ambulance drivers will leave here for Finland in March to set up the hospital, she added. Dr. Dwight B. Fishwick, of Bellevue Hospital, will be in charge.

Show Helps Fund

Mr. Hoover and Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland, were chief guests at a skating carnival at Rockefeller Center last night, sponsored by the New York Chapter of the Fund. Newbold Morris, President of City Council, was in charge of the program. Leading members of society and prominent persons in sports and the theater were among the throng who joined the exhibition skaters on the ice at the close of the show.

Oscar Serlin, producer of the Broadway success "Life With Father," has reversed his decision to ban benefit performances of the show and has announced that receipts of the Lincoln Birthday matinee will be donated to Finland to buy an ambulance.

Mural of Clothing Workers' History Cost Union Group $3 a Square Foot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The 19,000 men and women of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Center, 2115 South Street Philadelphia, have bought and paid for the city's largest single mural at $3 a square foot.

The work of a young Philadelphia painter, Joe Hirsch, lifted from relief rank of a WPA art project through mural demand, the 710 square feet of clothing workers' history has been made possible through the enthusiastic support of the architect of the new Center, Louis Magaziner.

Mr. Hirsch's work for the building reaches from the recreation-cafeteria room in the basement to the general meeting hall on the second floor. Below stairs the murals are gay and colorful, poking good humored fun at clothing workers and their leaders, from tailor and salesman to John L. Lewis.

The serious mural, painted in tones of purplish rust, traces the story of the clothing worker from immigrant to union member, passing through various stages of development, including sweatshop labor, to emerge with the educational and cultural privileges and facilities offered by union membership.

Centered is the figure of President Roosevelt, presiding at a conference table with Senator Robert F. Wagner, Sidney Hillman, leader of the clothing workers, and other leaders. In the background are grouped delegates to a national convention.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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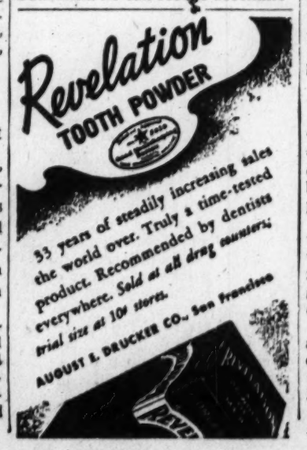
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Behind the Headlines

Propensity of amateur detectives to become spy hunters in wartime often causes trouble for innocent persons—Governments have trained corps of men able to cope with foreign agents.

Little boys like to play at being detectives. In the United States, J. Edgar Hoover is their hero. In Britain, it is Scotland Yard.

Grownups, too, like this game. Not long ago, some figures were published concerning the number of individuals who had paid fees to correspondence schools offering courses in detective work, the enrollment was amazing.

Motives of these secret police are not always easy to detect. Enrollees would do well to ferret out their own motives as a preliminary exercise before proceeding to track down criminals. The impetus to amateur detective work ranges all the way from the busybody's inclination to insert his nose into his neighbor's business, to lofty ideals of law enforcement and patriotism.

It would be nice if we could assume that the motive was always the latter, higher type. Unfortunately, that is far from being the case.

Becomes Spy Hunter

When war comes, the amateur detective suddenly has a vastly wider field of occupation. He becomes a spy hunter. Snooping is justified on grounds of patriotism, the tale-bearing is described as public service.

In the imagination of the amateur spy hunter, anything that deviates from the ordinary becomes ground for suspicion. If a man wears his hat over his eyes, even on the sunniest day, he must be an agent of some enemy. If he speaks a language you cannot understand, he is almost certainly a secret operative of some designing and aggressive foreign state.

Each of us feels that he has in him something of Sherlock Holmes, or Arsene Lupin, or of Nick Charles. It is well to remind ourselves occasionally that all these daring gentlemen are creatures of fiction, and not of fact.

Evil Propaganda

Spies are seldom detected by the ordinary citizen as he goes about his daily work. If a spy is any good, he knows enough to keep you and me from recognizing him.

The vast majority of spy reports, when tracked down by expert investigators, turn out to have no foundation except in the active imagination of some overexcited person with a penchant for the mysterious.

Some of these reports end in ludicrous situation, but some of them lead to tragic consequences for innocent persons. When rumor leaps from tongue to tongue, it has a way of magnifying evil and spreading fear. Any individual who shares in this sort of propaganda must share in the responsibility for its unhappy results.

Normal Atmosphere

The United States, Great Britain, and France have not allowed themselves to reach the point where the normal atmosphere of daily life is one of suspicion. We can still be seen with someone of a different nationality without expecting to be questioned or thrown into a concentration camp for such an indiscretion. It is not necessary for us to meet our friends in secret behind drawn blinds, and conduct our conversation in whispers.

We can observe discretion in talking with strangers about military matters. We can calmly report to the police any obviously treasonable talk or activity that comes to our attention. But we need not see a spy lurking behind every lamppost, and peering through every keyhole.

Experts Do Better

The fact is experts do a better job of counter-espionage than amateurs. We ought to leave the job to them.

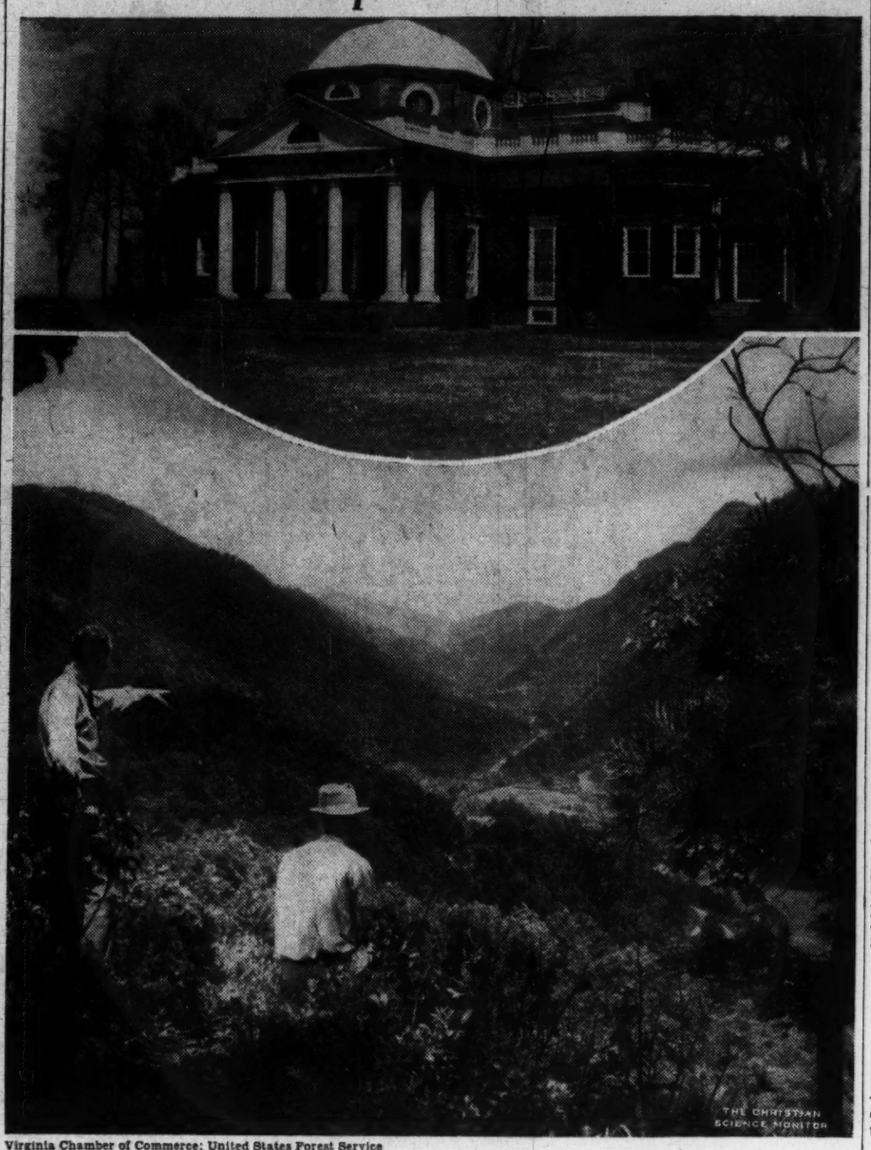
The trained police or military intelligence officer knows how to look for spies, in the places where they are to be found. He stands a much better chance of detecting and capturing them than you or I. Our meddling might interfere with his work.

The antiespionage services of governments, both belligerent and neutral, are equal to their tasks. In most nations, they are being enlarged. A congressional committee has approved the addition of 541 new officers to Mr. Hoover's forces for this service.

The result of this should be not to encourage the general public to manufacture and propagate spy scares, but rather to assure them that the matter is receiving adequate professional attention. The experts do it better. Let's leave it to them, at least for the present.

Rex Miller

A Glimpse of the South



Virginia Chamber of Commerce; United States Forest Service

The Southland's Charm and Beauty

Above: Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va. Below: Nantahala Gorge with its forest-covered mountains is part of Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina.

The South: A Fundamental View

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the third of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Do you remember that Moses ascended a mountain and looked out over the Promised Land? He was not permitted to enter, but at least he got a good view of the country he loved. Now, before we start our journey, let us mount some height and look at the land into which we're going.

There is no better place for that than Monticello, here beside Charlottesville. This does not mean that the "little mount" on which Jefferson's house stands is really high enough to tower over the whole South. But Jefferson himself is such a noble representative of the South, the architecture he introduced became so typical, his friendly simplicity was so widely adopted and his agrarian ideal is so warmly championed by Southern leaders, that we will do well to get the lay of the Southland from Jefferson's beautiful front porch.

And the first thing we learn is that the Southeastern part of the United States resembles, in its topography, the landscape of a southern capital or courthouse or university. Such institutions are usually built on an elevation and have grand flights of stairs leading up to them. The whole of the South slopes up like that. It makes you think of a lawn rising toward a terraced hill, crowned with series of marble steps. One slope sweeps westward from the Atlantic; another, northward from the Gulf of Mexico. They meet and culminate in the mountains of western Virginia, Tennessee, and the Ozarks.

The whole of the South is rimmed by a very low, highly productive coastal plain, which leads to a rolling region of gentle, fertile hills, that blend into a rugged, picturesque high land, mounting to rocky, wooded mountain ridges, cut by frequent gorges. Every seaboard State, except Florida, extends from the coast to the mountains, while on top of this broad verdant pyramid are Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Not a Uniform South

This first cursory glance reveals that there is no such thing as a solid, uniform South. The low, level State of Florida, whose highest elevation is little more than an imposing sand dune, differs in many respects from the others. Lousiana, also, has a great many special characteristics; North Carolina constantly reminds one of the Middle Western area, while parts of Tennessee and Kentucky resemble the "Wild West." No more than five States exhibit all the characteristics considered Southern; they are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

However, 11 States show so many common characteristics, in spite of diversities, that they may be considered the South or Southeast. They are Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Among the many things these States have in common is an extraordinarily favorable climate with a frost-free, growing season longer than in most other parts of America. They are also favored with an abundance of rain, have a very large variety of soil, are unusually well adapted to the growing of all kinds of forests, contain ideal dairying regions, are especially suited to the production of fruits and vegetables and are very richly endowed with natural beauty—in the mountains, along the rivers, on the shore. The South abounds in places for pleasant homes. It is justly famous as a good place to live in. In addition, it is unusually well supplied with water power and contains large quantities of valuable minerals. One need be neither a poet nor a native to see that this part of America is a garden spot.

The New Frontier

And it is as rich in human as in natural resources—even though one cannot easily understand this human aspect of the South. The people here are considered easy-going, even shiftless or lazy. And there are signs of that. They let things "run down." But on the other hand, they have enormous energy and show an astounding vitality. At times they reveal a driving power that is amazing. The South has produced and produces personalities of extraordinary force. It has furnished more than its quota of heroic figures. Much of the South is more like a frontier than any other part of America. In Montana you may have to go to a rodeo to see a cowboy, but as you wander through the South you constantly see men of the frontier.

No part of America has such a large number of children. This is by far the youngest part of our country. There are more youngsters here and fewer oldsters than in any other area.

As might be expected, these youthful, frontier people are earnest. Vitality, youth, fanaticism are related. The South tends to be narrow, demagogic, romantic. It is both poor and lavish, tenderhearted and cruel.

The Protestant South

It is more ardently, earnestly, fervently Protestant than any other large area in America — probably in the world. A very large proportion of the adults in nine Southern states are Baptists, and Methodists, with some Presbyterians. Warm religious emotion is highly cherished.

An outstanding fact about the South is the number of Negroes here. Practically one out of every third Southerner is a Negro. In one whole State, Mississippi, more than half of the inhabitants are Negroes. There is a long, wide, black belt, stretching from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, where Negroes predominate. There are as many Negroes in the South as all the inhabitants of Holland or Belgium. This is a colossal economic reality affecting every phase of Southern life.

It is largely due to this fact that educational standards are lower than in other parts of America, illiteracy is higher, the circulation of books and papers is more restricted, health and housing conditions are worse, fewer libraries exist, wages are lowest, the per capita income is lowest, per capita wealth is lowest, pay for teachers is smallest, the number of social agencies smallest, production an acre and man-hour in factories is lowest. It also accounts largely for the political demagogery that marks parts of the South.

This situation should not be a cause of reproach. The existence of 8,000,000 Negroes among 17,000,000 whites is simply a reality, just as a river, a mountain, a desert, or the heat of summer is a reality. It creates a problem, affecting all America.

Social Planning

The South realizes that and is making gigantic efforts to solve it. The South is advancing faster along most lines than America as a whole. It has greatly improved its education, its roads, its housing. It provides the Negroes alone, more schools than it did for the whole South four decades ago. It carries an enormously heavy tax burden. It is giving great attention to social planning. It is building up an industry, enlarging its urban population, maintaining many institutions for the preparation of leaders.

Probably there was never so much intercourse and inter-action between the North and the South as now: Its great potential wealth is the wealth of us all, its charm and beauty our gain, its problems our problems. America is one and we must all advance together.

As we look out from Jefferson's little mount, over the South, we see wealth and waste, devotion and frustration, loving kindness and unassuaged want.

Now let us go to city and village, to school and farm, to cabin and palace, through the sunshine and the rain, and see how the South bravely marches with us all toward that America, of which we dream and for which we pray.

Chilean Measure Designed To Check Racial Groupings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A special council to advise the Foreign Ministry and co-ordination of immigration policy is planned by the Popular Front Government here in a bill sent to Congress. The proposed law has extracted the essence of a colonization scheme by former Lands Minister Medardo Goytia and coupled it with additional rules for general immigration.

The new regime, headed by President Aguirre, desires to "nationalize the foreign element," decentralizing immigrant settlement according to regional requirements and the profession or trade of the new arrival. Congress was told that in this way the establishment of foreign minorities would be prevented.

The greatest attention is given to stricter government control of immigration and sterner sanctions for regulation breakers. The President is to take a hand in drafting new passport visa rules, while the special consultative council in the Foreign Ministry will assist in general reorganization of the Immigration Department.

The rapidity with which these proposals were drawn up and the "urgent consideration" requested of Congress were linked with the disclosures of large-scale bribed Jewish refugee immigration by a special Commission, appointed by President Aguirre under the combined pressure of Congress and the public. A scandal was unearthed which temporarily overshadowed every other national question.

The Commission, composed of Señores Pedro Lira, Bruno Krumenacker and Urbano Marin, reported that 10,000 to 12,000 Jews entered the country, although only 5,167 applications were granted. It indicated that thousands paid bribes to officials and intermediaries in and out of the country and that the bulk of this money, in the opinion of the commissioners, was hidden in foreign banks.

"Complete disorder and lack of control" were found in the Foreign Ministry. There was no hesitation in affirming that "the roots of the evil" are at that source. "Mysterious officials" had exercised "strange influence" and the signature of Minister Abraham Ortega was said to be forged on at least one document. Many application forms were reported changed, one to admit 449 instead of four Jews. The official document was cited: No. 5475, June 16, 1939, communicated secretly to The Hague consular office.

The Commission reported that it was most difficult to obtain evidence from Foreign Office archives, because no reliable files of applications and visas were kept. Jewish immigrants, victims of bribery, were questioned, as well as Foreign Office officials. Although the number of Jewish refugees was placed up to 12,000, the Commission believed that the figure was higher, but customs, immigrant, steamship and police authorities supplied incomplete statistics.

President Aguirre was given the credit of selecting impartial Commissioners and publishing their findings, however much high officials and Popular Front supporters are involved. He has renewed his confidence in Foreign Minister Ortega, but ordered that no more Jewish or Spanish refugees are to be admitted into the country. Meantime he has decreed the institution of criminal proceedings against those cited in the evidence of the Commissioners.

Pelley Continues to Confound Dies Probers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The Dies Committee has had a good many odd people before it in its time, Fritz Kuhn, head of the German - American Bund; Earl Browder, General Secretary of the American Communist Party; Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, U. S. A. retired—but it has a new kind today.

William Dudley Pelley, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, who heads the Silver Shirts, is a different type. His tactics are different, his approach is different, and he is a much more difficult customer for the Dies Committee to handle than most of the others. Just at the moment it looks as though he were causing about as much embarrassment to the Dies Committee as the Dies Committee is causing him.

How that situation will turn out remains to be seen. Mr. Kuhn and Mr. Browder ultimately ran afoul of the law and got their comeuppance in the course of time; and now the sheriff of Mr. Pelley's County in North Carolina is hunting for him. Perhaps the sheriff will be the Committee's solution, and it will have the last laugh.

Laughter Seems Misplaced

Just at present the laughter in the Committee room, of which there is plenty, turns as much against the Committee as against the suave, self-possessed, and effusive Silver Shirt Leader. That there should be any laughter at all in an exchange over a subject that is offensive in its implications and tragic in its possible consequences is a matter of concern to many.

Mr. Pelley is strongly anti-Semitic. He is also an admirer of Herr Hitler. Besides this, it looks as though he had made a good profit. He has mobilized bigotry on a large scale and cut coupons on racial prejudice. In putting the matter on a paying basis, he has shown a difference from those earlier witnesses. It is this difference that spells the difficulty for the Committee, which has never been noted for its subtlety or finesse in cross-examination and in fact is characterized by its bluntness and buffoonery.

Messrs. Kuhn, Browder, and Moseley had one thing in common, an uncompromising faith in their respective type of panaceas. They were out to make converts, and to suffer, if necessary, a martyr's fate. At least this was the impression they gave onlookers. Their very conviction in their cause made them easier to deal with.

It was not very hard to prove that the American Communist Party was linked to Russia, or that the German-American Bund got support from Germany. The Dies Committee reported these facts, which were about the same as those discovered by the McCormack-Dickstein Committee, Feb. 15, 1935.

Got Into Trouble

Both Kuhn and Browder in the course of their leadership had committed offenses against other laws on which they were convicted—much as racketeers are sent to jail on income tax charges, rather than on their criminal activities. Browder, for example, had traveled to Russia on a forged passport. Thus, for the Dies Committee, it was relatively simple, and its investigations brought easy returns.

But Mr. Pelley is a new type. He professes that his aims are exactly the same as the Committee's. There is no one on the Dies Committee who has yet shown the stern dignity necessary to put Mr. Pelley in his place. Laughter seems to be the immediate answer.

There is a residual element of truth in Mr. Pelley's professions of sympathy with the Committee's aims that make his profession of affection more embarrassing. Writing in the current Atlantic Monthly, Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis newspaper correspondent, in an appraisal of the Dies Committee, explains:

"The one-sided and at times undignified procedure has gone far to discredit congressional investigations, and the combination of the investigation with the European war has been a serious setback to the liberal cause of this country."

Mr. Pelley certainly does not believe in the "liberal cause." He has linked attacks on Communism with racialism to good advantage to himself as he stirred up prejudice and hatred. His views have never been so warped, apparently, that he has not made a comfortable profit out of them.

License for Witnesses

Mr. Brandt in his article declares that "irresponsible witnesses with personal or political motives were permitted (by the Dies Committee) without check to incriminate scores of respectable citizens, who were given no immediate opportunity to reply."

Mr. Brandt cites the charges of "treasonable activity" against Frank Murphy, now on the Supreme Court, which the Committee spread on the record, as "the most outstanding example" of incrimination; and he mentions, too, the publication by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of his extraordinary one-man report attacking certain consumer groups as subversive which brought a protest from Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, a member of the Committee, that "not a single hearing has been held on any of these matters," and that none of the victims attacked had ever been called to the stand.

With matters like these in its record, the approval given to the Dies Committee by Mr. Pelley is rather trying.

Thus, Mr. Pelley told the Committee yesterday that if it would only continue its work the Silver Shirts might be able to fold up.

"Continue your good work," he said, "lick the subversive elements and we'll quit."

"The subversives of both sides, both right and left?" said Represenative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois.

Mr. Pelley agreed and bestowed blessings on the Committee.

It was the reiteration of this kind of praise from witness and its reception by Committee members that ultimately brought angry demands from Acting Chairman Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama that such exchanges cease.

"I don't want any more comments of this kind from the witness or the Committee members either!" he shouted.

But trying to make Mr. Pelley stop loving the Committee may be a difficult task.

Economic Revision Asked by Counts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, President of the American Federation of Teachers, spoke to Atlanta and Fulton County teachers here recently on matters of interest to organized labor as well as the teaching profession.

Of particular interest to those who have read Dr. Counts' writings on Russia was his explanation of his travels in and interest in that country.

Stressing that America's first task is to rehabilitate its economic system, he complemented this statement with a second principle that this result should be accomplished without violation of democratic principles. He emphasized that Americans should not be blind to existing faults in the current system but should work for their correction with the democratic instrumentalities at hand.

Dr. Counts explained his opposition to the enforced oath of allegiance from teachers by outlining his objection to the element attempting to crush individual freedom of thought which he asserted is behind such enforcement.

Nuevo Leon Calls Mexican Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A new policy followed by the reorganized State University of Nuevo Leon here is the bringing of noted men from Mexico City to give series of lectures, gratis, to the students. A series has been announced on "Philosophy in Modern Life" by the Spanish writer and thinker, José Gaos. A second series will be presented by Mexico's philosopher, Alfonso Reyes.

The Rector of the University believes that students should be put into contact with outstanding men whenever possible, in or out of courses. When the funds of the University are such that the most distinguished lecturers cannot be contracted for by the year, they should be brought for at least one or two lectures, he believes.

Of All Things . . . !

Grandma Gets a Call

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5 (AP)—"Is this Grandmother Blum?" a child's voice inquired over the telephone.

"Why, you must have the wrong person," said Mrs. Fred Blum.

"Well, don't you have a son, Carl Blum in California?"

"Yes."

"Then you're my grandmother."

"Where's your mother, child?" asked Mrs. Blum, suspecting a practical joke.

"Oh, she's at the bridge club."

Mrs. Blum finally recognized the voice of 8-year old Gloria Blum of Inglewood, Calif.

By that time the telephone toll had run up to $20.50.

New Parking Problem

POPULAR BLUFF, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has asked police to keep motorists from parking on tracks that parallel a city street.

Engineers, the railroad complained, have been forced to stop trains until cars parked on the tracks could be removed.

Job Goes Begging

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) — Ellis County needs a prosecutor so badly it's begging for one.

Wrote a member of the County's Democratic Central Committee to the Oklahoma University law school:

"Neither of the political parties have a man who will be a candidate for the office. . . . Perhaps you may have a young graduate that might wish to come to our county and engage in practice with the view of being a candidate. . . ."

Times must be better. There were no takers.

Smoky Flying

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — Jerry Andrews, CAA instructor, told University of Oregon student pilots to pick a prominent landmark and keep in line with it.

But Nick Dallas of Heppner still staggered badly.

He had picked a column of smoke arising from a freight train.

Swarthmore Dean Resigns

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—Harold E. B. Speight, Dean of Swarthmore College, has resigned to become Executive Secretary of a New York State project for the improvement of teacher training, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of the college, announced yesterday.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

Within the hub yet out of the hubbub. One block from 5th Avenue and ever-beautiful Central Park. 5 minutes' walk to Radio City. Cheerful, charmingly furnished rooms from $3 single —$4 double. Write for reservations and a free "Guide-Map" of New York. May we expect you soon?

HOTEL
PARK CHAMBERS
68 West 58th St. at 6th Ave.
A. D'Arcy, Manager

DRY DOCK
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Founded 1848 • Over 160,000 Depositors
UPTOWN
59th St. and Lexington Ave.
DOWNTOWN
341 Bowery at 3rd St.

That's my Bank!

NEW YORK

Slade's NUTMEG
A special type from Dutch East Indies. Distinctive flavor, color.

Taste the Superior Quality of
B&M
BRICK-OVEN BAKED BEANS
CALIFORNIA PEA • YELLOW EYE • RED KIDNEY

Gave Cocomalt a trial— Now Buys the 5-LB. Can!

(Posed by professional models)

Monitor Reader Mrs. H. F. Klemm, Plainfield, N. J., writes:

"AFTER USING a similar product for some time, we switched to COCOMALT. The whole family enjoyed it so much better that soon we were buying the 5-pound size . . . and have done so ever since."

• • •

COCOMALT is a malted food drink that is not only *nourishing*, but *palatable* as well. Its delicious chocolate malt flavor appeals especially to children. Children ask for *more* milk when it is mixed with COCOMALT. Try COCOMALT today, in *your* home. Hot or cold, you'll like it. Sold by grocers everywhere.

COCOMALT *is a product of* R. B. DAVIS CO., *Hoboken, N. J.*

War Toll of Trade Ships Put at 307 by Lloyd's

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Lloyd's Shipping Gazette today listed war losses to merchant shipping as 307 vessels totaling 1,121,105 tons.

The agency, publisher of the Annual Shipping Registry, placed German losses at 26 ships aggregating 143,315 tons.

This did not include 21 captured German merchantmen of 88,844 total tons.

Its breakdown of Allied losses showed:

Nation	No. of Ships.	Tonnage
Great Britain	144	542,536
France	13	62,169
Poland	1	14,294

This was Lloyd's tabulation of neutrals' maritime losses:

Nation	No. of Ships.	Tonnage
Belgium	5	12,688
The Netherlands	9	47,325
Denmark	15	41,915
Estonia	2	1,817
Finland	6	13,252
Greece	14	65,971
Italy	3	14,462
Japan	1	11,930
Latvia	1	4,434
Lithuania	1	1,566
Norway	36	81,361
Panama	1	757
Russia	1	968
Sweden	27	53,974
Yugoslavia	1	6,371

The loss in January of the 5,085-ton Greek steamer Keramiai was disclosed by Lloyd's for the first time.

Lloyd's figures were issued a day after both Britain and Germany disclosed conflicting tabulations of naval losses.

The three compared as follows:

German Losses

Source	Ships	Tonnage
Germany	42	236,957
British	—	253,587
Lloyd's (sunk and captured)	47	232,159

Allied and Neutral Losses

Source	Ships	Tonnage
Germany	409	1,493,431
British	274	925,044
Lloyd's	281	977,790

Meanwhile the Government reported yesterday to the House of Commons 431 British merchant seamen fatalities and 235 injured as the result of enemy action prior to Jan. 31.

Arrival of 25 crewmen at a British port yesterday disclosed that the French steamer Marie Dawn, 2,156 tons, has sunk in the North Sea after striking a mine.

The 3,847-ton British freighter Highcliffe was reported ashore yesterday on the northern coast of England and it was feared she would be a total loss. A lifeboat took off her crew.

Neutral Zone

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 9 (AP)—Uniform regulations for belligerent submarines in territorial waters were suggested by an Inter-American Neutrality Committee in a series of recommendations to the 21 American republics made public here yesterday.

The committee of experts recessed here Feb. 3 after deciding to send to the republics proposals to strengthen the Americas' 300-mile neutrality zone.

The following recommendations were included:

1. Nations which ban belligerent submarines from their waters should permit their entry in cases of severe weather, urgent necessity for repairs and "necessities of humane character," but only when such submarines sail on the surface with flag flying, give the reason for entry and follow regular navigation routes.

2. Nations which permit entry of belligerent submarines should require them to obtain special permission whenever possible, and follow the same rules as in recommendation No. 1.

3. Belligerent submarines always should be subject to the same rules as other warships.

4. If a neutral nation feels a belligerent submarine has violated her regulations, the officers and crew of the vessel should be interned until the end of the war.

5. Neutral submarines also should sail on the surface in territorial waters, follow regular navigation routes, and fly their flags in order to avoid confusion with belligerent submarines.

Paper Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, the Spartanburg Herald, morning newspaper published in this City, observed its 50th anniversary with the issuance of a 112-page edition, the largest in its history, covering a half century of progress in agriculture, industry, commerce, education, religion, civic and professional activity in this section, the State and the Nation.

Beginning with the far distant horse-and-buggy days, every step of the progress made by this city and adjacent areas was reviewed in detail. The full history of the Piedmont section is rehearsed in all its growth and development.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation and good wishes to S. S. Wallace, Jr., Publisher of the Herald-Journal.

An editorial appearing in this issue by J. F. Cook, editor of the Herald, said, in part:

"Spartanburg's growth since the birth of this newspaper is illustrated in this morning's issue. There have been hard times and good times during the past 50 years. The Herald has seen the people of the City and County face aversity and win every battle in which they engaged. It has visions of greater things for them in the years to come. It hereby pledges its loyal support to all future efforts for the betterment of their City, their County and their State."

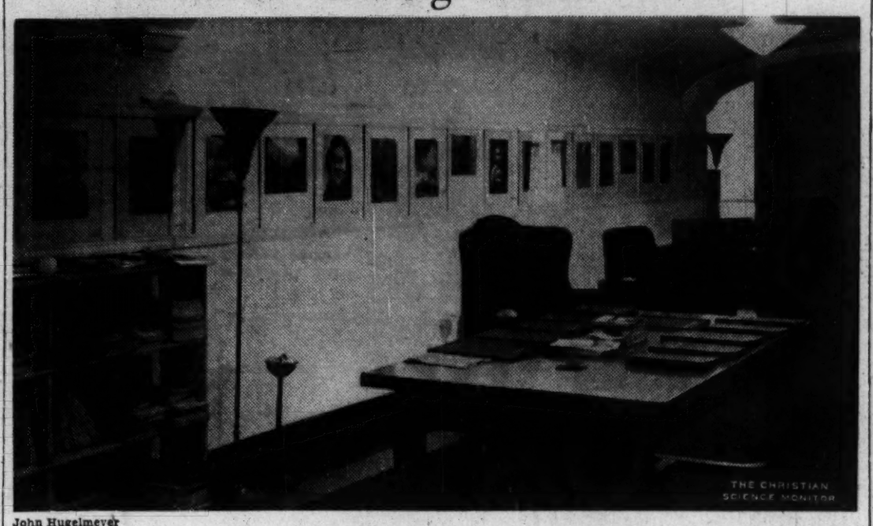
Curb on I. R. A. Upheld in Eire

DUBLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Eire's new emergency act for dealing with the outlawed Irish Republican Army—giving the Government the right to intern suspects without trial—was approved by the Irish Supreme Court today.

Several suspected I. R. A. leaders and members are held in prisons under the new act, which, although permitting detention without trial, gives prisoners the right of appeal to a military tribunal.

The measure recently was enacted to replace an earlier act which was held to be contrary to the Constitution. It now will go to President Hyde for signature and then become law.

An Ideal Among Camera Clubs



John Hugelmeyer

Miniature Camera Club of New York

Members' work is shown on walls. Matters of organization and administration of a club should be kept secondary to its real object—photography.

Discussion of common interests, facilities for instruction, and availability of equipment are some of the goals of these amateur groups.

Camera Club as Aid to Photographer's Art

By Jacob Deschin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Photography and the Camera Club
Fifth of Six Articles

The extraordinary revival of widespread interest in amateur photography during the last five years or so, has had the natural effect of greatly increasing the number of camera clubs in the country. None will attempt to estimate the total number of groups now active because new clubs are being established all the time; besides, some clubs prefer to work quietly in the background so that their existence is not known. One source estimates that at least 15 new camera clubs are formed each month.

Like other clubs, camera club organizations are generally provided with a set of officers who conduct regular meetings and assume responsibility for the various details of running the club. Other groups meet more or less regularly purely as a round table of discussion in which all join informally. The present tendency appears to be toward the latter type of organization, or some modification of the formal, parliamentary type. Some club members have been alienated from the club because they have felt that too much time was devoted to matters of pure organization and not enough to the main purpose for which the club was organized, namely, photography.

The Ideal Club

Since the details of organization and meetings must be taken care of if a club is to be held intact and conducted without confusion, the ideal arrangement seems to be something like that in effect at the Miniature Camera Club of New York, one of the largest and most important groups of its kind in the country. There, according to Fenwick G. Small, one of its officers, a board of 11 members is elected annually to rule the destinies of the club for one full year. The authority and actions of the board remain unquestioned and if grievances crop up these are "saved" for election day when the membership has the opportunity of voicing its opinions and desires by means of the ballot. As for the periodical meetings, however, these are devoted practically in their entirety to lectures, demonstrations, and discussions.

The main purposes of the camera club in its highest form are well expressed in the certificate of incorporation of the Oval Table Society, Inc., of New York:

"To create and promote interest in the art and science of photography in all its branches; to foster research and dissemination of the knowledge of photography as a fine art; to promote and sponsor from time to time exhibitions of photography and other graphic arts and salons for the advancement of the same; to maintain from time to time classes of instruction and to arrange for lectures for the advancement of photography and artistic conception and mechanics of the graphic arts."

How this society accomplishes its ends is best demonstrated by the several important photographic exhibitions it has sponsored in the last few years. These have included, according to Joseph M. Bing, F. R. P. S., honorary secretary, the exhibition of British Pictorial Photography, the British Section of the London Salon of Photography, the National (American) Salon of Photography, the International Salon of Photography, the eighty-third annual international exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, and the member show of the Oval Table Society in the Eastman Building at the recent New York World's Fair.

Membership Attractions

Amateur photographers join camera clubs principally for two reasons: the opportunity of meeting with other amateurs for discussion of their mutual interest, and the facilities afforded by a community darkroom more conveniently arranged and completely equipped than is possible in the home of the average amateur. Frequently, too, the camera club offers also the convenience of a studio. Classes of instruction for beginners and advanced workers constitute another attraction for many. Lectures by authorities in their separate fields bring to members first-hand expert information on the newest techniques in photography. Monthly competitions provide the membership with the opportunity of exhibiting their best work and having it judged and criticized by fellow members, sometimes by an outside judge and, through the medium of the ballot, by visitors.

To encourage the growth of the club movement, the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., issues gratis a manual of instruction to serve as a guide in the organization of new groups. Such guidance is also cheerfully offered by clubs already established.

Due to these efforts as well as the natural desire of persons of similar tastes to meet and exchange ideas, camera clubs are springing up everywhere. In addition to the camera clubs established long before the present "peak," groups have been organized in business houses (one such club has a membership of more than 250), in other types of institutions and, among other places, in apartment house developments, such as London Terrace and Tudor City, in New York City. In these, the management has provided darkroom facilities, and in some of the large real estate developments now going up a darkroom is offered as one of the attractions of the place.

French Underground Soldiers Learn of War in Newspapers

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—France's Maginot Line garrisons—secluded in the subterranean depths of the great fortresses—know nothing of the war except what they read in the papers, usually two days old.

In their artificially-lighted chambers, the soldiers know no distinction between day and night, fair weather and foul. When they go into the line they go to stay, cut off from the world above except for 10-day leaves every four months.

Unlike their comrades above ground, they have no chance to visit neighboring villages. It would not be very much different, anyway, for most of the villages near the Line have been cleared of civilians.

Because the Line's big guns must be manned 24 hours a day, the self-styled "shellfish" troops may eat breakfast at nightfall and dine heartily on soup, meat, potatoes, and wine in the early morning.

All Is Topsy-Turvy

Each man sleeps eight hours a day, but in the chill of winter he kicks off the covers, and in warm weather he needs blankets—for underground it is so cold in summer that a central heating system is used; and in winter the warmth of the earth is sufficient.

There generally are drills four times a week, compared with once a week before the war. Aside from that there are few restrictions except those imposed by the mere fact of living in the Line. Each fort is somewhat different because each commander makes his own disciplinary rules.

There are movies, radios, books and games to amuse the men, but they may attend a movie after breakfast or tune in on setting-up exercises at dinnertime, depending on their shift.

There are packages and letters from home, too, for the leisure hours. These, the newspapers and an occasional peep through a gunsight are the only contacts with the world "upstairs."

"Outside" Is Alluring

Half the time they do not even know what the weather is, and one of the first questions asked of an observer lucky enough to get a look outside is, "What's it like?" Within there is an elaborate air conditioning system, designed to keep out gas as well as care for the temperature and humidity.

Each fort is a self-contained little city, designed to hold out unaided for months in case of siege. It has its own factories, electric plant, theater, hospital, laundry, and "street cars." Canteens sell chocolate, stationery and similar items.

Some soldiers operate the guns, others the light plant, and others are cooks, clerks, telephone operators, laundrymen, hospital orderlies, and mechanics. There is even an air-conditioning expert.

Officers have individual rooms, and a vaulted, mirror-hung mess room. They work in offices that resemble those of a small factory.

The troops sleep in dormitories, each containing 10 or 12 bunks in tiers. Dormitory walls are decorated with photographs of wives and sweethearts, and magazine likenesses of actresses and bathing beauties.

Bathing, incidentally, is an important item in the life of the Maginot Line. Because of the necessarily close contact of vast numbers of men, special emphasis has been placed on all sanitary arrangements.

Laundry Every Week

There are shower rooms with hot and cold running water; steam laundries within the forts do every man's wash at least once a week. Every fort has water from artesian wells drilled beneath it and reservoirs inside.

Each group is quartered near the gun to which it is assigned. Each unit can be isolated from the rest of its fortress in case of necessity, and has enough food and ammunition to last for weeks.

East of U .S. Seen 'Thinking' War Aid

BOULDER, Colo., Feb. 9 (AP)—A State Department representative said last night he was "startled" to observe recently "that the East, in its thinking, is nearly prepared to enter the war on the side of the Allies."

"Maybe they're right, but maybe they are victims of propaganda," said Ben M. Cherrington, head of the Department's division of Cultural Relations, in an address to the Colorado University Conference on Applied Religion. He emphasized that he was talking unofficially.

Mr. Cherrington says belligerent propaganda apparently becomes diluted as it spreads westward in the United States, adding:

"The people in the West appear to have been able to keep a more open mind on the European crisis."

Nice Warm Shower For Mister Atkins

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in France

The problem of the hot bath, somewhat of a poser for the shivering Canadians at Aldershot, has been solved for the British troops in front-line positions. The answer is the mobile bath unit, added to the war establishment of a division at the outbreak of war and now in operation in France.

Canada's First Division soon will have one of these tricky affairs which can be loaded on to two three-ton trucks and will give piping-hot shower baths to 700 men in one day. It provides 20 showers and can conveniently be split into four sections of five showers each to be set up individually.

'Front' Probe Extended To N. Y. Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Members of the New York police department were busy today filling out a questionnaire, distributed on the order of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine and designed to uncover any link between department members and the so-called "Christian Front" or "any subversive, Communist, bund, or Fascist organization."

Twenty-one thousand cards, which must be filled in by both civilian and uniformed members of the force, were sent out, prompted by earlier charges that 40 patrolmen had joined the "Christian Front," 17 of whose members were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn last Wednesday on charges of plotting to overthrow the United States Government.

The force was asked the following questions:

"Are you a member of the 'Christian Front' or any other organization connected with the 'Christian Front'?

'Have you ever been a member of the above organization?

"Are you a member of any subversive, Communist, bund, or Fascist club or organization?

"If so, state which."

Mr. Valentine said an inquiry conducted by Inspector Michael J. Murphy, his confidential investigator, had disclosed that an unnamed number of department members had joined the "Christian Front" under the impression that it was anti-Communistic, but had resigned upon learning that it was anti-Semitic.

"There is nothing to prevent a man from joining any organizations," the Commissioner declared "but the police officer must be neutral. By joining any one of these organizations he ceases to be neutral.

"If the men state they are members we will check to find if they have been assigned to the meetings of any of these organizations. If they answer 'no' and we find that they were, delinquency action will be taken," he added.

Snow Delays Men Clearing Canadian And U. S. Border

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Deep snow has forced abandonment of clearing operations along the border between the United States and Eastern Canada, it was learned here, but it is hoped to resume work in the spring.

With Canada at war, a clearly marked boundary line has assumed increasing importance and the work of clearing fallen trees was quickened last fall. Fifteen miles of the Quebec-Maine boundary were cleared to make a swath 25 to 40 feet wide, clearly visible from the air.

Since Canadian warplanes cannot fly over United States territory while this Dominion is a belligerent, a clearly defined boundry line is necessary to warn pilots where Canadian territory ends.

Clearing of forest growth along the Maine-Quebec border started some 40 years ago as a joint Canada-United States undertaking.

The New Brunswick-Maine line extends 323 miles but only 78 miles of it is on land. Rivers, lakes, and streams provide natural dividing lines for the remainder of the disance. The Quebec-Maine Border stretches 293 miles.

In some cases the border sections are more accessible from the United States and American survey crews do the clearing with a Canadian engineer as observer. United States engineers similarly co-operate with Canadians in clearing sections more easily reached from Canadian territory.

31 Red Organizers Arrested in Paris

PARIS (AP) — Police announced Feb. 9 the arrest of 31 persons at Vigneux sur Seine on charges of trying to reorganize the outlawed Communist Party.

After investigation 23 of the 31 were jailed and the others released on bail.

BRUSSELS (AP) — Six Communists accused of writing pamphlets for distribution in France and among Belgian workmen were arrested in the Borinage mining district.

Canadians Reach Britain on Schedule

LONDON (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Commander of Canadian troops now in training in Britain, said Feb. 9 that a Canadian force "whose strength is measured in tens of thousands has reached these shores without the loss of a single man."

The Canadian Commander asserted that "a schedule for the transport of troops determined months ago has been carried through on time to the day and hour as laid down in advance."

India Puts Limit On Neutral Goods

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Under a decree effective March 10, India has banned imports from 23 neutral countries—including Turkey, Italy and Spain but excepting the United States, Japan and Russia—unless accompanied by certificates of origin.

The certificates will be invalid unless they show that not more than 25 per cent of the goods was derived from materials from enemy territory.

Allied War in Finland Not Planned by Council

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—With Russian military pressure on Finland growing steadily heavier, the problem of Allied aid for the Finns has come increasingly into the forefront of the preoccupations of the British and French governments. It is learned authoritatively that Finland has recently indicated in London and Paris that need for more war supplies, particularly fighter planes and field guns, is now a matter of grave concern.

The full War Council just held in Paris is understood to have had this question before it. Observers here attach great significance to the fact that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday, after emphasizing the special importance of the recent meeting of the joint Council, then proceeded immediately to underline the British Government's efforts to aid Finland and to say that "more aid is now on the way."

Not Direct Intervention

Although there are indications that both Britain and France are thus intensifying their aid to Finland in the form of speeding up shipments of war supplies, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on the best authority that there is no truth in rumors that the joint Council decided to take any steps which would go beyond this form of assistance.

Actually the situation is, to the contrary, that aid now being sent the Finns from Britain and France, though not inconsiderable when it is borne in mind that the Allies themselves have a war on their hands, falls very far short of what Finland must have within the next few months if it is to continue to hold out.

Exaggerated Reports

The fact is, there has been considerable exaggeration of the amount of aid reaching the Finns so far.

For instance it has been reported that varying numbers of planes are already in Finland with many more now on the way. Actually comparatively few planes have reached Finland, although more are now once more en route by a longer sea route as well as across France after Germany refused transmission to planes from Italy.

Similarly reports of large numbers of British volunteers have been circulated lately. The truth is that although the Government here has in fact agreed to allow volunteers to leave the country, the quantity which has actually gone or is likely to leave in the near future is negligible.

Not more than a hundred or so volunteers have left since the outbreak of the war—although this figure does not include ambulance units of which the Monitor learns Finland now has more than enough.

American Aid Slight

From America and Canada likewise the figure of volunteer fighters does not exceed a few hundred.

Even Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish volunteers, of which there is a steady stream did not exceed 5,000 altogether at the end of January, it is learned.

British Views Divided

The position here is that there are two camps in British official circles regarding the Finnish question.

One side favors sending massive help immediately, including especially sorely needed fighter planes, and encouraging a sizeable trickle of "volunteers" in the Spanish sense to flow steadily northward.

The other camp insists Britain cannot afford to spare large quantities of material or men in view of the likelihood of a major attack on England by Germany this spring, and points out America is in a much better position to supply the needed planes and manpower.

Thus Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, interviewed today on his return from Finland, emphasized that "the United States would perform a great service in increasing the number of planes which it has earmarked for the Finns." America, he said, "is only contemplating sending one-fourth as many planes to Finland as a certain other country despite the fact this latter country is already at war."

U. S. Fuel to Russia

Sir Walter also expressed the hope that shipment to Russia by the United States of high-grade fuel suitable for airplanes, of which he found evidence in Finland, would be stopped if it had not already been stopped.

The consequence so far has been a compromise between these two opposing views under which Finland is now receiving a fair amount of assistance but by no means all that is required.

Relief Official In Cincinnati Approves Inquiry

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—An investigation of "incredible desolation" a labor group charged it found among Cincinnati's 31,500 indigents was welcomed by Relief Director Omar Caswell.

"I know of no suffering because anyone was refused aid," Mr. Caswell said. "There might have been some who could not get fuel deliveries during the cold wave but I fixed it so they could carry coal. I welcome the investigation."

City Council promised a study of conditions after a Central Labor Council committee of the American Federation of Labor reported that it was "appalled at the terrible reality of suffering among relief clients and applicants for relief."

The labor group said "want was aggravated by loose and irresponsible management." City Manager C. O. Sherrill branded the charges "entirely false."

The city's relief plan is based on the theory that no able-bodied man willing to work should be denied the right. Projects of dirt hauling, brush clearance, and building wreckage jobs have been devised for men on relief as "an incentive to find work in private industry," Colonel Sherrill said.

Mr. Caswell said there are 9,000 cases here and relief expenditures have averaged $300,000 a month.

'Your Car Awaits,' Is Railroad Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—Eleven western railroads soon will provide private automobile service for passengers who desire it at the end of their rail trips.

When a passenger buys his railroad ticket he may also arrange to have an automobile waiting for him at his destination.

In their bid for increased patronage, the roads will offer the new rail-auto service in 150 cities of 30 States beginning May 1.

Hugh W. Siddall, Chairman of the Western and Transcontinental Passenger Associations, announced the plan Feb. 7 and said the service would be operated through Railway Extension, Inc.

The 2,000 cars to be used will be current five-passenger models, the announcement said. The basic rate will be eight cents a mile, subject to certain minimim charges.

Railroads participating in the service are the Burlington; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Milwaukee; North Western; Omaha; Great Northern; Illinois Central; Northern Pacific; Rock Island; Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific.

162 Interned Germans Freed and En Route Home

GENOA, Italy (AP)—A party of 162 German citizens, released from internment in Kenya and Tanganyika, British East Africa, arrived Feb. 8 on the British steamer Durham Castle en route to Germany.

Mexican Farmers Dip Into Reserves To Replace Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Farmers and orchardists are repairing losses due to the recent unusual cold wave. More than 200,000 new orange seedlings will be set out this month near Cadereyta, a freshly-opened orange district.

Farm aid departments of the Mexican Government are helping rebuild the farm wealth of the section many square miles in extent, just south of Monterrey, where thousands of pesos worth of fruit and trees were destroyed. More than a third of the citrus crop was ruined, as well as all seedling trees of less than two years.

Farmers' co-operatives in the great Montemorelos orange-growing district are dipping into their reserves to purchase more young trees.

The strawberry crop was spoiled, but the plants will give a yield later, it is said, of even superior flavor due to the frost.

Garden vegetables were frozen, but new crops can soon be taken from the same soil.

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Farmers of Illinois Indorse Hull's Trade Agreements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Washington and even foreign lands have come very close to the corn belt farm, it appears from discussions of some 4,000 farmers who drove into the city for the annual meeting of the Nation's biggest State farm bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association. Local and purely State problems got less attention at general sessions.

Like students in an economics classroom, delegates listened to their President, Earl C. Smith, discuss the reciprocal trade agreement program of Secretary of State Hull, asked questions, and raised issues. They finally went on record in favor of continuance of the program for another three-year period, persuaded that the treaties so far negotiated have stimulated foreign trade and have not hurt agriculture as a whole.

But this State organization like the American Farm Bureau Federation, asked a change in the law to require that agreements, before becoming effective, should have the approval of both Secretary of Commerce and of Agriculture and that no tariff reduction be made that would lower agricultural prices below parity.

Turning from world trade to the domestic issue of unemployment, the farm group listened thoughtfully to Dr. Harold G. Moulter, President of Brookings Institute, who made a plea for the lowering of prices both for manufactured products and those of the farm. The farm group did not budge from its traditional position in favor of crop control under the AAA and for restoration of farm prices to the level of buying power they held before the World War.

In another resolution, the Illinois farmer group went on record as declaring that "price sustaining commodity loans establishing adequate reserve supplies of basic crops at fair prices must be made fully effective." It further held that "tariff-equivalent parity payment benefits to the full extent required must be made available by Congress."

Mr. Smith, re-elected by unanimous vote to a fourteenth annual term, defended the whole AAA program in his address. Far from accepting the cuts in appropriations which the House of Representatives has voted for the farm program, he insisted that the failure of the AAA to achieve its goal of parity prices for agriculture was due to inadequate appropriations of previous years.

Give farmers actual parity—farm prices with the buying power they had in agriculture's best years just before the World War—and you would solve the relief problem, Mr. Smith held.

Another national issue considered by the farmers was the recent transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture. The Illinois Agriculture Association went a step beyond the position taken by its parent organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, at its convention and urged that the FCA be given independent status under a board of governors.

World peace, always of deep concern to farm people, came up for consideration when Clifford Gregory, Farm Bureau leader and associate published of Wallace's Farmer, urged that America think about using its gold reserves to help European nations re-establish themselves after the war ends.

Sarasota, Florida, Boys Win; They Have Circus All Winter

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—This is the place that little boys full of peanuts and lemonade dream about. The circus stays here four months.

From December to April every year, midgets and acrobats bounce in and out of Sarasota's soda fountains and grocery stores, the tall man and clowns dangle fishing poles into Sarasota Bay, and straw bosses and canvas men lounge on the sidewalk benches yarning about the big storm "that night in St. Louis."

For late each November, after its 20,000-mile tour of the country, "the greatest show on earth" rolls into Sarasota in its 90-car train to get its breath and, amid the sunshine, palm trees and balmy Gulf zephyrs, resume process of manufacturing, out of equipment and human muscle and dexterity, thrills and laughs for millions next season.

The circus winter quarters are a square mile of fields and woodland, criss-crossed with railroad sidings and dotted with buildings, on the outskirts of town.

Through an ornate wooden arch decorated with carved elephant heads you go half a mile down a palm-lined road to a cluster of buildings where some 600 workmen toil all winter refurbishing the show.

There is a huge "sail loft" where a dozen women sit at sewing machines stitching together the big top, the world's largest spread of canvas.

From a private railroad shop a few yards away comes the clanking and welding-hiss of reconditioning work on the circus train.

Beyond are stables sheltering 50 elephants and 180 horses; an outdoor track; round fort-like brick practice barns for the equestrian and wild animal acts, with phonograph amplifier systems to accustom the animals to the blare of music; wire cages for the giraffes, Edith and Andy, and for the menagerie birds, who let forth periodic cataclysms of unearthly shrieking whenever a plane zooms up from the adjacent airport; and half a dozen other buildings for the hundreds of additional animals.

There is enough livestock altogether to stow away a half a ton of meat every day, and every week three carloads of hay, a truckload of oats, bran and salt wheat, and 40 bushels of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The circus' huge and sumptuous main offices from which all this activity is directed consist of—one creaky little old railroad car.

It is mounted on concrete piles and fitted out with four desks and a filing cabinet, among which John and Henry Ringling North, the young impresarios of the show, stumble all winter conjuring up three-legged men from Africa, importing four-high tumbling acts from Norway, and writing soothing letters to the lady in Decatur, Ill., who was sneered at by a tiger last July.

The North brothers, both recent Yale graduates, are nephews of the late John Ringling, last of the Barbaoo, Wis., brothers who rose from a harness-maker's shop to dominate the circus business.

Although the circus is now a $2,000,000 proposition, the North "boys"—they went to school in Sarasota—eschew any fancier offices than the old railroad car, on the ground John Ringling managed all right with his office almost literally in his hat.

He had such a remarkable memory for every detail that it was a serious tradition in the circus business that he could stick his hand out of a train window at midnight, feel the atmosphere, and report accurately, "We're about three miles outside of Elyria, Ohio."

Sarasota's two other outstanding features are also circus offshoots—the Ringling art collection, one of the world's finest, and the $2,000,000 reproduction of a Venetian palace, Ringling's former home, built as an eventual museum.

Both were products of his real estate, railroad and oil, as well as circus, fortune. He left both to the State of Florida.

City Is 'Hungry for Wood'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hoquiam, Wash.

Hoquiam and Aberdeen are usually spoken of together by outsiders. There is nothing visible that separates the two. There is no river to cross; no arterial highway between, no thinning of population—nothing. It is as though their colors had "run" and merged the two cities. Identical in industrial conditions, men of the two cities work together for Grays Harbor progress.

In the beginning they were separate. A group of settlers and a sawmill clustered around the mouth of the Hoquiam because they depended on the river to bring logs down to tidewater. Another group in what is now Aberdeen did the same thing except that they settled at the junction of the Wishkah and Chehalis Rivers. With a horse and buggy over roads of sawdust it was quite a drive from one to the other. With today's busses on concrete paving it is 10 minutes.

Hungry for Wood

Because of the driftwood which used to wash up and collect at the mouth of the Hoquiam River, Indians called the place "Hoqumpts," which means "hungry for wood." That it is still "hungry for wood" is evidenced by a list of its industries — sawmills, shingle mills, rayon plant, door factory, wooden novelties, plywood plants, veneer factories, box factory, and miscellaneous wood - working plants. Instead of driftwood, today log-booms cluster in every available waterfront inlet.

A sight, rare outside of Hoquiam, is a truck which may be seen on the streets carrying lumber. It is not a truck at all but a labor-saving mechanism for picking up and laying down piles of stacked lumber and carrying them from one point to another in the lumber yards. It has gradually emerged outside the yards and is used for carrying lumber to different parts of the city.

To a stranger it is an odd sight, a black, squarish conveyance with the driver and the engine on top and the lumber in a Dutch-oven aperture underneath. These conveyances ride well when loaded, but are too top-heavy for speed when empty.

Tall Tales Told

Hoquiam being so essentially a product of the forest, Paul Bunyan stories there are the tallest in the whole timber belt from Maine and Wisconsin to the Coast. They also tell tall tales of the mythical wild things that people the Olympic Forest, the wampus cat, the whiffle snipe, the side-hill gougher, and the ornytherincus.

It is only a short drive from Hoquiam to the Pacific beaches. They are spoken of as "the beaches." It is almost fantastic to look at the long miles of these clean, white beaches and realize that Coney Island and Atlantic City beaches were once like these. Pacific Beach, north, and Long Beach, south of the Harbor, are as unspoiled as they were when Robert Gray sailed up the Coast.

Kate Archibald

Woman Railroader Retires

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—Ending 42 years' active service, Dora Miller, last woman switch operator on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has retired. She is one of six children of a railroader who worked for the Pennsylvania system.

Without Book or Baton

Jacques Singer
Conductor of Dallas Symphony Orchestra

Dallas Holds to Purpose Of Running Its Own Symphony

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Twelfth of 20 Articles

By John Rosenfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The Dallas Symphony Orchestra has begun its twenty-sixth season, though the continuity implied in this statistical figure may surprise older parts of the country. The orchestra's work is carried on under the auspices of the Dallas Symphony Society, the head of which is a businessman, T. E. Jackson, prominent in the plate glass industry. Mr. Jackson supervises the finances, and leaves artistic matters to Miss Sudie Williams, Supervisor of Public School Music, and social arrangements to Mrs. Roberta Camp.

A civic orchestra is a plausible enough idea in a city of 400,000 people, many of whom are recently arrived from the East, and many more are well-educated descendents of pioneers. But regarding the 25 preceding seasons, they do seem a bit incredible; and frankly, they are a bit hard to prove. An unbroken purpose here, nevertheless, dates back not 25 years but all of 39. In 1900 a stranded music master, Hans Kreissig, pitched a Dallas Symphony Club concert on the platform of a German Turnverein dance hall. The name Kreissig means little outside Dallas County. But in this area he served as professor to at least two generations of piano students. All this chronicler remembers about him is that he rapped the faltering fingers of his students, had once run through the snow to hand Richard Wagner his fallen hat, and thought "Lohengrin" unsurpassable masterwork.

Kreissig's Symphony Club played intermittently until 1910, when Walter J. Fried, violinist, teacher, and conductor, formed a half-student and half-professional Dallas Symphony Orchestra. A year later a group of businessmen underwrote a professional orchestra for 20 concerts a season, imported such instrumentation as the town could not provide, and engaged Carl Venth, expatriate Rhinelander, as conductor. Venth had conducted the once stable Brooklyn Symphony and had been concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera, New York. Fried, in loyalty to the cause, accepted a post in the string section.

This brave effort collapsed; and after the World War, Fried took up again. His semi-professional Dallas Symphony carried on, four concerts a year, until 1925.

Without Deficit

Throughout these cycles the same businessmen and the same professional musicians reappeared as sponsors of the orchestras. They were dominant again in 1925, when another Dallas Symphony Orchestra was formed, all professional and unionized. Dr. Paul Van Katwijk, Dutch pianist and Dean of Music at Southern Methodist University, also former conductor of the Swallow Concerts in Des Moines, Iowa, was invited to conduct.

This orchestra gave seasons of six to eight concerts from 1925 to 1936 to audiences of 2,500 to 4,000 and with never a cent deficit. The enterprise was suspended only because the available auditoriums, musicians, and money backing were diverted to the two world's fairs, the Texas Centennial and Pan American Expositions of 1936 and 1937.

Promptly at the conclusion of the Pan American Exposition, the Dallas Symphony was reorganized, this time with an expanded budget, permitting thorough rehearsal and the engagement of a full-time conductor. From the rear rows of the Philadelphia Orchestra Jacques Singer, violinist, was chosen. With a youthful figure and a determination to lead without book or baton, Mr. Singer played his role as assigned. Two seasons were undertaken, and no severe losses sustained. The backing of the orchestra was reconstituted for this season and the base of support was broadened. Mr. Singer has proved a sound musician and an excellent drill-master. His orchestra can do justice to anything from Johann Strauss to Shostakovitch's First Symphony. Good Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, Tchaikovsky and Debussy also have come from Mr. Singer's conducting.

Business interests in a provincial city are likely to be induced to support a symphony orchestra as civic window dressing, persuaded that it is necessary to complete the metropolitan picture, as are new WPA post offices, ornamental lighting systems, an art gallery, and a zoo.

What Same Money Would Do

An orchestra with timbres and precision such as would interest New York, Boston, or Chicago is proposed entirely in the name of civic advertising. It is estimated that at least $125,000 must be spent at Dallas wage scales to achieve such a symphony. Locally it would be good for about eight concerts a season. For the same money, a town like Dallas could engage the St. Louis Symphony for 30 concerts and the Philadelphia Symphony for 13. Both have been frequent visitors in this section; and as long as one home out of four has a radio and one out of 10 a respectable album collection, the actual music lover will hardly be starved for symphonic nourishment.

Dallas no less than other communities of comparable size and resources is waking up to return to the fundamentals of symphonic economy. There is a place for local orchestras. The ensemble does not require the individual virtuosity of "the big four" to make music come alive and affect the listener. With such material as is now on hand, Dallas is able, for an expenditure of $35,000 a year, to produce six programs that anybody can listen to. Regardless of the music lover's devotion to the mechanized best, he can be tempted to patronize the veritable symphonic event.

The movement in Dallas fortunately has had understanding leadership. From 1900 to 1925 its champion was Harold J. Abrams, a banker, who played a competent viola and read quartets at sight. He handed the reins to Arthur L. Kramer in 1925, and under Mr. Kramer's presidency the orchestra had its impressive 13-year record. Mr. Kramer, a department store owner, formerly a violinist, is conversant with the fine arts in Europe and America. He supplied informed leadership to the orchestra until the present administration took over. He is now president of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Opera Association, which presents the Metropolitan annually four performances at an underwriting of $150,000.

Scouting Gets Praise on Job By President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted last night that the Boy Scout movement was "truly American" because, among other things, it "affirms the importance of religion in the life of the individual and the nation and emphasizes the necessity of respect for the convictions of other people."

Speaking from the White House as "Honorary President of the Scouts," the Chief Executive congratulated the youth organization on its 30th anniversary. Assisting in the radiocast celebration were Walter W. Head, President of the Boy Scouts of America, who introduced Mr. Roosevelt from Detroit, and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, who spoke from Miami, Fla.

"Religious freedom is basic in Americanism," Mr. Roosevelt said. "It is a tradition upon which our country is founded. The generation trained in the principles of the scout oath and law cannot fail to be a generation trained in the responsibilities of good citizenship."

The President said the theme of Boy Scout Week, "Scouting—the American Way," "seemed to have a particular significance at this time."

"Our Boy Scouts," he added, "represent a cross-section of all American boys from large cities and from villages and farms, from seaport towns and ranches, boys of all blood origins—all enrolled under the banner of scouting.

"Moreover, our movement embraces all sects and creeds and is above all class or sectional consciousness. It is, in a word, democratic and therefore truly American. God grant that it may ever remain so."

Elliott Roosevelt Voices Opposition To a Third Term

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt doesn't believe his father should run for a third term.

In answer to a question regarding a third term for the President, young Roosevelt said yesterday: "I don't know whether he will run or not. But all the jobholders want him. Personally, I think he shouldn't."

After he had addressed an Illinois Lumber and Material Dealers' Association meeting, Mr. Roosevelt answered several questions from the floor concerning the country's labor organizations and leaders.

To a query as to whether he thought the "power of John L. Lewis, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organization, should be curtailed," the President's son answered:

"There is no need to curtail it. You can do it more easily by laughing him out of power." He added that he didn't believe Vice-President Garner, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was "as bad as Lewis said he is."

The difference between Mr. Lewis and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, he said, is that "Green wants to run a labor union—Lewis wants to run the country."

Registry Change For 3 U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has authorized the transfer of three vessels to foreign registry—two to British and one to Canadian.

The American Sugar Transit Corporation yesterday filed an application for permission to sell the vessel Defacto, formerly Northern Star, to Sir William Reardon Smith & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff, Wales, with transfer to British registry. The Defacto is a steel vessel of 4,800 gross tons.

Nebraska Birds Get Food 'Bombs'

CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 9 (AP)—Two Chadron pilots dropped five-pound paper bags containing feed for game birds in northwest Nebraska today.

The Northwest Nebraska Fish and Game Conservation Society, discovering that the birds were in great need because a thick blanket of ice and snow covering feeding grounds, asked S. L. Willetts, Senior Aeronautics Inspector at Kansas City, Mo., for permission to make the flights.

The two pilots, Frank Snook and Claude Adams, began the "mercy bombardment" as soon as Mr. Willetts approved the request, necessary because of regulations prohibting dropping articles from planes.

Canadian Air Line Hits Congress Snag

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont asked Congress Feb. 8 to oppose a proposal to authorize the Trans-Canada Airlines to operate an air transport service between New York and Toronto.

Mr. Plumley introduced a resolution which would declare it the sense of the House that "the Civil Aeronautics Authority should not grant or issue any exclusive permit or franchise to any air line, air transport facility, or other organization controlled or operated by a foreign government to operate air routes over territory within the the jurisdiction of the Authority since to do so would be destructive of and inimical to the best interest of this country."

Little Gap of Air Serves To Take Jerks Out of Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9—A quarter-inch air gap between ship's propellers and the driving engines has been found to smooth out pulsations and vibrations due to jerkiness in the delivery of engine power, according to Westinghouse engineers.

After observing the trial run of the "Mormacpenn," first of 15 cargo vessels being built for the Maritime Commission, Westinghouse officials announce that the secret of quiet running is due to a new electric coupling used in place of the conventional solid or flexible mechanical connections.

Such a coupling acts like a motor and cushions the ship's driving gears against pulsations set up by the four Diesel engines. It consists of two rotating parts separated by a small air gap. The inner part or armature is connected solidly to the engine shaft, and the outer part or field is connected to the gears which turn the propeller. Both gear wear and noise are reduced and vibration minimized, the engineers assert.

The coupling operates like an induction motor except that both its field and armature rotate. As the armature revolves, it cuts through magnetic lines of force between the two parts, and the interaction of the resulting magnetic fields establishes powerful mechanical forces which cause the field to follow the armature, thus turning the propeller.

Electric couplings also serve as disconnecting clutches. By opening the electric circuit to a coupling the engine is instantly disengaged from the gearing. This makes it possible to maneuver a multi-engine ship by operating half the engines in a forward direction and the other half in reverse.

Operating a single lever the engineer can move his ship ahead or astern without reversing the engines. An engine can even be shut down without stopping the remaining engines, as each engine is connected to the gears by means of a separate coupling.

Relief 'Floaters,' 2,015 of Them, Sent 'Home' by New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—This city has returned 2,015 relief "floaters" to their home communities during the past two years, the expenses being borne by the State Department of Welfare, according to William Hodson, New York City Welfare Commissioner.

"The people move from one place to another in the simple human hope that they'll find jobs, just as the Joads did in 'The Grapes of Wrath,'" Mr. Hodson said. "You can't just put them on a train and say, 'Get off somewhere else,' but on the other hand you can't support them indefinitely.

"The decent thing to do is to find out where they came from and what roots them there and arrange for their local relief agency or relatives to support them. That is the humane way, and that is what we do."

'Bible Study For Children,' New Crusade

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—A national crusade against the forces of religious intolerance and illiteracy was planned today by the International Council of Religious Education.

The Council is composed of 41 Protestant denominations and 30 state inter-denominational agencies and is affiliated with some 50 city Church Federations.

Leaders said laymen would take the major role in the drive to make America "religion conscious" by means of new and modernized church school methods.

Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the Council, said the "crusade for Christian education is an attempt to take Christian teaching to every boy and girl in America, including the 15 to 20 millions who are now without religious instruction."

These children, he said, must be reached by the church for their own sake, for that of their communities and "for the sake of democracy, which has been founded on Christian ideals and which can only survive as these Christian ideals are preserved as an integral part of our culture."

More than 2,000 professional religious education specialists have been working on the crusade plans in various sections of the country.

Canadian Crop Values Up Last Year Over 1938

OTTAWA—The gross value of agriculture production in Canada during 1939 is estimated at $1,133,545,000 compared with $1,036,530,000 in 1938.

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Calls for U. S. Supplies Prompt Federal Parley

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP) — The Soviet motorship Vladimir Mayakovsky sailed yesterday for Vladivostok with a $2,000,000 cargo of war materials.

She loaded 200 tons of molybdenite, used for hardening steel, after transshipping some 5,000 tons of copper bullion and other metals from a United States flag freighter at Manzanillo, Mex.

Consigned to Leningrad, the molybdenite had been lying in transit sheds here many weeks while Russian interests sought fruitlessly to dispatch it to Vladivostok aboard a neutral vessel. British and French intelligence services were declared to have kept close watch on it, in the apparent belief that its ultimate destination might be Germany.

MEXICO, D. F., Feb .9 (AP)— New indications that the Mexican Pacific port of Manzanillo is being used for transshipment of American copper to Russia, and perhaps Germany, was seen in a report that the 5,964-ton freighter Harpoon, of Portland, Maine, is there awaiting arrival of a Russian ship.

The Harpoon was reported to have brought 8,000 tons of copper from New York for transfer to the Russian ship. Copper is one of the vital raw materials Germany needs, but the Trans-Siberian Railway is the only route over which it can be carried from Vladivostok to Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Conference yesterday of the heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments with President Roosevelt strengthened a surmise that heavy American exports of copper to Russia may have been one of the subjects under discussion, and a feeling of practical certainty that this new development in war trade is being watched closely by various divisions of the Government.

In informed sources it was said the conference dealt with an accumulation of proposals from foreign governments to buy supplies of various kinds in the United States, and was for the purpose of co-ordinating the information and duties of the departments in this connection. The question of transfer of merchant ships under some circumstances is understood to have been discussed, and there are guesses that the question of priorities on airplane deliveries—which has prevented Finland from obtaining more than one order of fighting planes—may have been on the agenda.

Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, said on leaving the White House that the conference had to do with the general subject of "surplus materials," but would not specify particular commodities. As to copper, he said, "there is no surplus of copper in the United States," which might signify either that it was not specifically discussed or that the American supplies of this essential war metal are not so large as to permit a sharp increase of exports without concern. He implied the conference examined what materials might be available for export.

Lothian Visits Roosevelt

Presence in the conference of Joseph C. Green, Executive Secretary of the Munitions Control Board, which licenses exports of munitions, and Col. James H. Burns, expert of industrial mobilization and war supplies, added to the impression that such exports as airplanes and copper probably entered significantly into the conversations.

Prince Bertil of Sweden, head of a Swedish purchasing mission, was received by the President shortly before his conference with the Cabinet members. Immediately afterward, as it happened, he gave an interview to the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of the Jewish Zionist Movement. Meanwhile, the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar Procope, came in to see one of the presidential secretaries and shook hands with Lord Lothian.

On Capitol Hill the movement to compel severance of diplomatic relations with Russia drew from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, a letter to the effect that these did not depend solely upon the Litvinoff agreements of 1933. He said the Government at times had believed the Soviet was "not fully living up to the obligations undertaken" then, and that the United States at such times had "made appropriate representations" which in some instances "yielded constructive results" and in others "disclosed divergences in the interpretation of the agreements."

Relations With Russia

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who had sponsored a resolution calling upon the Secretary to report whether the Litvinoff agreements had been violated, asserted that the Hull statement "politely convicts Moscow of two definite breaches in the Litvinoff pledges prior to the disclosures of the Dies Committee and the Department of Justice," but that the Secretary had failed to deal with these latter disclosures.

On the question of copper sales to Russia, figures were quoted in one source today to the effect that shipments from the Western Hemisphere to Eastern Russia from the first of October to mid-January had aggregated 42,000 tons of copper and brass as compared with only 30,000 tons of imports to all of Russia in a similar period of 1937-38. This total was taken to indicate that the Soviet has bought considerable quantities of the metal from Mexico and Chile in addition to the 23,000 tons of reported exports from the United States in November and December.

Exports of Newsprint From Canada Decline

OTTAWA—Exports of Canadian newsprint paper during the first 11 months of 1939 amounted to 48,068,643 hundred-weight compared with 44,264,059 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Strategy Behind the Mannerheim Line

By a Staff Artist

Finnish Forces Have Advantage of Intricate Railroad Defense System

Arrows show points at which the new Russian attack is taking place. The lowest arrow marks the place on the Karelian Isthmus where the Russians claim to have captured forts in the Mannerheim Line. How Finnish railroads give the defenders the initial advantage of working from "interior lines," by which they communicate quickly with any points on the front is marked. The Russians have only one badly equipped line, mainly single-tracked, to serve all fronts.

Finns Use Railroads as Defense Trap

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why have the Finns been able to keep the invading hosts of Russia at bay with comparative ease for 10 weeks?

The answer can be given to a considerable extent in terms of railroads.

The general strategy of Finland has been solely that of defense of its homeland. In particular the figuring and laying out of the railroad lines of the country have been planned on the strategy of adequate defense. No thought was given to offensive action beyond its eastern borders, except to interrupt traffic on the Murmansk-Leningrad railroad—for purposes of defense.

The importance of railroads in Finland lies in the fact that in this country of 70,000 lakes, with swamps covering about 30 per cent of its area, and the rest largely covered with forest, no invading army could live off the country—in most sections at least.

Military activities are confined to designated railroads and roads, both of which have been laid with premeditated plans for their tactical usefulness in a defensive war. Invading forces are tied down to these lines of communications. They must be seized and protected throughout their length.

Supplies Limit Number

In any locality the number of troops which can be used in an offensive is limited by the amount of supplies that can be furnished them, and as these troops move farther and farther away from their bases, supply becomes increasingly difficult.

The most important of the country's war industries have been wisely placed at a considerable distance from the border. They lie southwest of the railroad running from Sortavala on Lake Ladoga to Vaasa on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Approach to this area might be accomplished from several different directions, namely: (1) from the North—necessitating a hard, arduous campaign; (2) north of Lake Ladoga, starting from the city of Petrozavodsk in Russia, which necessitates a 150-mile detour around the lake with no railroad lines after leaving Petrozavodsk until reaching the Finnish border; (3) across the Karelian Isthmus, which lies between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, and which forms the most direct route from Russia, via Leningrad, with Finland; (4) and finally the sea routes.

Any or all of these might be combined in a simultaneous offensive, and so defensive plans had to consider all of them.

Planned for Defense

If we study the railroad net of Finland we see how skillfully that country has laid these lines to protect its vital area.

The line Sortavala, on Lake Ladoga - Nurmes - Oulu - Kemi, on the Gulf of Bothnia, provides a lateral line for troops resisting an attack from the North, the Northeast, or the East.

A second lateral line, and paralleling the first, runs from Viborg to Ylivieska.

These two systems are connected with transverse lines. All of these railroad lines run through defiles easily defended. The lateral lines permit rapid movement of forces from one threatened point to another, and the transverse lines facilitate bringing up reinforcements and supplies.

The railroad map showing Finland, and that portion of Russia bordering Finland, indicate that the lateral and transverse lines in Finland afford quick concentrations at any threatened area.

In the rapidity with which Finnish troops have been brought up to any threatened point during the past weeks we see the skilled utilization of the interlacing network of railroads by Baron Mannerheim, by which he brought up Finnish reserves at all the places mentioned.

Only One Railroad

The Russians, on the other hand, are limited by the one railroad line from Murmansk on the Arctic Ocean, to Leningrad.

At one point only, from Leningrad across the Karelian Isthmus to Sortavala and Viborg, is there any connection between the two railroad systems.

There is a poor branch line on the Murmansk-Leningrad railroad running from Kem west to Uhtua, but even this line terminates many miles from the Finnish border.

Connecting roads for motor transport are poor and permit of but very slow progress.

We can see the inadequacy of the Russian communication system in this area, limited as it is to the one single line, the Murmansk-Leningrad railroad.

The next lateral line is about 200 miles to the east, running from Archangel to Vologda, with no transverse lines connecting these two except at the southern end, from Vologda to Leningrad.

The Murmansk-Leningrad railroad itself is no well-equipped artery. It is about 845 miles long, and except for the last 165 miles of its northern portion is single track. This northern portion has been electrified, using power developed by the falls of the River Niva, along which three hydroelectric stations have been built.

The railroad crosses many small rivers, skirts lakes, and is an example of railroad construction under extremely difficult circumstances. Except in winter, when ground and lakes are frozen solid for more than six months, the single track often sinks dangerously deep in the boggy ground, frequently disappearing from sight.

In the area north of the Arctic Circle, where the ground thaws only to a depth of two or three feet even in summer, whole sections of track sink or tilt to a dangerous angle.

When such communication lines are vulnerable, when they are cut, when food and ammunition do not arrive, the morale of the troops drops rapidly; they have no heart in the task before them, no faith in their leaders, and no assurance of the supply establishments in their rear.

The impetus for supply must always come from rear to front, and the troops must not be worried about receiving needed supplies of every description.

Nevertheless the Russians have unlimited supplies of troops and the Finns will need all possible outside help to reinforce their own efficient preparations if they are to hold their own indefinitely.

Finland Buys Soap To Do Cleaning Job

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 9

Soap heads the long list of purchases made in this country by Finland as the result of a $10,000,000 loan negotiated some time ago.

"They said they wanted to clean up the Russians," Jesse H. Jones, Loan Administrator, told reporters yesterday.

"I don't know whether they were being facetious about it, but that's what they told us."

Secret Session Of Chamber Is Held in France

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—Premier Daladier called on the Chamber of Deputies today to give his ministry a continued free hand to prosecute the conflict against Germany without parliamentary interference or to overthrow it.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies went into a secret session today to discuss the Government's conduct of the war after Premier Edouard Daladier had disclosed recent raids on Gestapo (German secret police) offices in France.

M. Daladier said the raids had disclosed an elaborate questionnaire had been sent to the agents from Germany.

The Premier told newspapermen that the questionnaire directed the German agents to report on the attitude of the French people toward England.

"It is today's session of Parliament which will answer those questions for them," the Premier declared.

Premier Daladier disclosed that among the questions asked the German agents were:

"Is Daladier liked by the masses? What is his prestige? What would be the result of a vote of confidence? Who are Daladier's friends? Who are his adversaries?"

The Premier said other questions asked what confidence France held in its Arab populations, in its "black troops," and the strength of the French police.

The vote for the secret session was 262 to 227.

Wartime censorship, over which dissatisfaction has been shown recently, was scheduled for criticism from journalist members of the chamber.

Charges have been made that censorship has been unnecessarily severe and inefficient.

Paul Faure, writing in the Socialist newspaper Le Populaire, said today, "One learns now that silence will be enforced as regards the high cost of living; it is a strange delusion to think that in this way the country's morale can be intelligently maintained."

Few Secret Sessions

The secret session was the Chamber's first in 22 years—since the last year of the World War. During the four years of that war only three such sessions were held.

Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, ordered the galleries cleared of all spectators and newspapermen. Even the corridors of the Bourbon Palace and rooms adjoining the Chamber were vacated, and ushers were posted to prevent any "strangers" from approaching.

Chamber employees were warned that disclosure of what took place during the session would bring severe penalties. Premier Daladier himself previously had reminded the Chamber that 24 hours after a secret session of the British House of Commons a few weeks ago a full account was published in German newspapers.

Yesterday, Phillippe Roques, Propaganda Chief of the Ministry of Colonies, wrote in the publication "Our Fight" that French colonies by the end of 1940 will have sent 700,000 native and black troops to bolster France's war machine, leaving behind an additional 2,000,000 reserves. These figures included only troops from territories under the Ministry of Colonies, and exclude North Africa and Syria.

British Labor Rules Out Peace Talks With Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

ever the Labor Party's differences with Prime Minister Chamberlain upon individual items of domestic, imperial, or international policy, the Party solidly supports the Government's determination to continue the war.

Though this is a political party manifesto obviously drawn up with an eye to party ends, it is, as The Times, of London, today points out, in its essentials a reflection of the national view. It correctly speaks for England in its assertions that aggression cannot be allowed to succeed and that peace must follow, not precede restitution, by the National Socialists for their acts of aggression against the Czechs and Poles.

In addition, the foundations of the Labor's "future world"—in which the British Commonwealth of Nations would work in close political and economic co-operation with France and other Allies—finds nation-wide, not mere party support.

"Nazis Cannot Be Trusted"

At the outset, the declaration emphasizes that Labor is prepared to negotiate only with a German Government which has not merely promised but actually performed certain acts of restitution to the Czechoslovak and Polish peoples, and "in view of the experience of recent years no one can trust a Nazi Government honestly to perform such acts, or to abstain from future aggression."

The question as to what government is to rule Germany after this war is left to the Germans themselves, provided it is not National Socialist, and the declaration concentrates upon how to overcome one of the basic problems of European politics, namely "reconciling the French claim to security with the German claim to equality."

It recognizes that unless Britain bends all its efforts to its solution then "it will have incurred a share of responsibility for the next war."

Both Claims Considered

The Labor Party replies to the French and German claims, both of which it recognizes deserve full consideration. To the French it says: "We share your determination that this recurrent German menace requiring these repeated mobilizations of the whole manhood of France shall not plague your next generation and ours if our strength and foresight can prevent it. Henceforth in resistance to any German aggression our two peoples must be not merely allies for a season but brothers for all time."

To the Germans Labor says: "We are opposed to any attempt from outside to break up Germany. We do not seek the humiliation or dismemberment of your country. We whole-heartedly desire to welcome you without delay into the peaceful collaboration of civilized nations. We must warn you, however, that Hitler and his system prepared and started this war. He could not continue it if you ceased supporting him. Until this accursed Nazi regime is overthrown there is no hope of peace between us."

"But if you establish a government sincerely willing that Germany shall be a good neighbor and a good European there shall be no humiliation nor revenge."

Paid Visit to Paris

An official delegation of the Labor Party, led by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, will pay a visit to Paris on Feb. 22 for conversations with French Socialists and for an exchange of views on this declaration. It will be noted that the declaration opposes any attempt to break up Germany "from the outside," but this does not exclude breaking up from within by the German people themselves, through revolution or some other way.

Regarding Russia very little is said except to condemn its aggression against Finland since, according to the Labor Party spokesman, it would be illogical to deal more fully with the Soviet Union which is not at war with Britain, and the declaration is concerned primarily with the war against Hitler. In addition Labor does not countenance those who see Russia as the real enemy and it realizes the dangers of war spreading throughout the Continent.

When dealing with facts, the declaration is definite and practical except, for example, where talks of co-operation as an equal partner "of a Germany governed by a political system whose aims and needs run parallel with ours," which certainly requires much clearer elucidation in view of the possibilities of a Communist or Extreme Right reactionary government in Germany after this war and remembering the Labor Party's politico-economic outlook.

Yielding of Sovereignty

The statement demanded that the peace settlement "establish a new association or commonwealth of states, the collective authority of which must transcend over the proper sphere the sovereign rights of the separate states."

Such an association should "control such military and economic power as will enable it to enforce peaceful behavior as between its members and thus secure all-round reduction of national armaments to the level required for preservation of internal order."

The statement said, "The present close co-operation between the British Commonwealth, France and their allies in political and economic spheres should be the nucleus of this wider association."

To cope with the vast economic problems arising from the war, the Labor pronouncement said "there must be bold economic and financial planning on a world-wide scale."

It proposed vast international public works and the development of colonial territories through international authority.

"Co-operative Commonwealth"

Yet even with these fundamentals established, Labor's peace aims as set forth here are also vague—deliberately vague, according to a Labor spokesman, at the present juncture. There is also little new in them. Its foreign policy is the ideal defined as it was six years ago as the "building of a co-operative commonwealth," and appreciation of the fact that "to have peace we must subordinate national sovereignty to world institutions and obligations."

Labor's foreign policy emphasizes the need for a world settlement of colonial issues through extension of the mandatory principle, economic reconstruction through large-scale public works by some international organization, and follows the program of public works outlined at Geneva by Mr. Albert Thomas of the International Labor Office some years ago.

The declaration also demands disarmament by general understanding, but, learning from experience after the World War, sees disarmament as a result of the operation of some international peace force. There should be a "collective authority which must transcend over a proper sphere the sovereign rights of separate states, with necessary military and economic powers, and so prepare the way for a reduction of national armaments to a level required for the preservation of internal order."

Finns Insist Mannerheim Line Is Holding

By the Associated Press

While Soviet Russian commanders reported that the Red Army was in possession of 13 steel and concrete "artillery forts" of the Mannerheim Line in Finland, the Finns declared that the Line had not been actually pierced. The new Russian offensive, which is described as the greatest in the war so far, has involved attacks at five main points along a 500-mile ice-bound front.

The Russian communiqué, although reporting Red Army activity the previous day, said the forts on the Karelian Isthmus had been captured in the "last few days."

The Soviet, which has contended that only minor engagements have occurred on the Isthmus front, said the forts were taken by "advanced infantry units."

Eight of the forts, it said, were in the area of Hotinen, in the Summa district on the western side of the Mannerheim Line, and the other five were in the Southeast, between Lake Ladoga and Suvasijaervi.

Some of the heaviest fighting on the Karelian Isthmus has been in the Summa sector, about 20 miles south of Viborg, Gulf of Finland port and a major Russian objective.

Finns Claim Successes

The Finnish reports declared that for the seventh successive day Finland's defenders had beaten back Russian soldiers a quarter of a million strong.

Finnish advices from the front indicated Russia's 250,000 men were attacking as follows:

Approximately 100,000 in the battle centering at Summa on the Isthmus of Karelia, in Southeast Finland; another 100,000 northeast of Lake Ladoga; several thousands at Suomussalmi, approximately 200 miles further north at the eastern end of Finland's narrow "waist"; 45,000 or more in positions at Salla, 150 miles north of Suomussalmi.

The total Finnish armed forces were authoritatively estimated at 400,000 at the start of the war.

Nowhere, according to the Finns, have the Russians made an important advance.

Battles were reported continuing today particularly on the Isthmus, northeast of Lake Ladoga around Kuhmo, and, for the first time in three weeks, at Suomussalmi.

It was at Suomussalmi that the Russian 163rd and 44th divisions met disaster earlier in the war in attempts to drive across the Finnish "waist" to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia to cut Finland in two and check overland shipment of supplies from Sweden.

The Russian troops at Suomussalmi apparently were from a regiment sent up as reinforcements after the rout of these two divisions.

Artillery, tank, and air units supported the attackers' infantry, but, the Finns said, the Soviet offensive nevertheless still fell short.

The Finnish Air Force apparently was increasing its activity against the enemy's transport lines, while continued activity against the Murmansk Railway was reported. The railway, Finnish informants said, has been broken a number of times since the first days of the war and Finnish patrols regularly are carrying out attacks by which this important Soviet supply route for the extreme north is allegedly being kept in a state of disrepair.

"Finnish patrols are pledged to keep this line broken," one Finnish leader said.

Meanwhile the Russians, they said, apparently were using every possible weapon, Russian saboteurs, disguised in Finnish uniforms, having been dropped from airplanes by parachute behind the Finnish lines. Several were captured, the Finns said.

Damage Being Done

They acknowledged that these parachute saboteurs had done considerable damage. The parachutists had tried to cut Finnish lines of communication, determine the location of Finnish troop concentrations and stir up discontent among the Finnish population.

They are said to carry sticks of dynamite and hand grenades which they throw if attacked.

Minor criticism of Finnish Administration appeared today for the first time since the war. The Conservative newspaper Aamulehto complained that there were some "men at the front who have not yet received warm clothing which relatives sent them long ago."

"Urgent messages," continued the paper, "are delayed, causing difficulties in the running of business and much anxiety in homes."

The Finns announced that a radio school would be inaugurated Feb. 12 in an effort to keep up the education of children removed from danger areas to the country. There are to be lessons in German, English, and Swedish and courses in arithmetic and other elementary subjects.

Emphasis is to be placed on helping the children remember what they previously had been taught rather than extending the scope of learning, the announcement said.

Heat for Finns

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 9 (AP)—Edmund T. Price, Solar Aircraft Company President, said yesterday he had offered free to the Finnish Government his airline heating device, with royalty rights waived, and that the gift had been accepted.

Mr Price said the device, while primarily designed for airplanes, was adaptable to field hospitals, dugouts, barracks, and tanks, and that he believed it would be of value in sub-zero fighting.

The offer, Mr. Price asserted, was accepted by Col. Per Zilliacus, Finnish Military attaché at Washington.

Despite its significance as an airplane accessory, Mr. Price explained the heater was not considered a munition of war.

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B	A	L	A	A	M		S	W	E	D	E	S		
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Turkey Expels German Technicians; Sabotage Plot in Near East Seen

Istanbul, Turkey, Feb. 9 (AP)—Authoritative sources tonight said that the government dismissal of 100 German technicians and occupation of the German-owned Krupp shipyards were due to discovery of a far-flung German sabotage plot in the Near East.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 9 (AP)—Turkey today freed itself of another vestige of waning German influence by dismissing 100 German technicians.

The Turks, acting under a decree "for the protection of national defense," gave the technicians who had been employed by the War and Naval Ministries just 48 hours to leave the country; only yesterday Turkey had confiscated the German-owned shipyards on the Golden Horn.

Turkey's dismissal of the German technicians may be followed by the discharge of others.

The blanket discharge, coming one day after Turkish seizure of the German-owned Krupp shipyards here, applied to 20 marine specialists at the Turkish naval base of Gyeldjuk on the Sea of Marmara; 20 technicians at a munitions factory near Ankara, and 60 others active in Turkey's military preparations.

Several Hundred Affected

Officials said that henceforth no German could work in state-owned industries. This was believed to affect several hundred men in addition to those just discharged.

Reports that Germany's Ambassador, Franz von Papen, had been directed to make a sharp protest against the shipyards confiscation were answered in Government circles with the assertion that Turkey was within its legal rights.

Marines continued to occupy the Krupp yards on the Golden Horn, at an inlet of the strategic Straits of the Bosporus, where 30 Germans had been supervising completion of two submarines for the Turkish Navy until their sudden ouster yesterday.

Confiscation of other German property in Turkey was expected "sooner or later" in informed circles, which saw the once-strong German influence in Turkey waning since Turkey's alignment with Great Britain and France.

It was learned that hundreds of German experts employed in Turkey would be discharged and sent back to the Reich. They have been acting as Government advisers, factory technicians, and professors in Istanbul University and Ankara Agricultural College.

Liquidation of Enterprises

Forced liquidation of German enterprises and voluntary withdrawal of many German businessmen was reported already under way, the Germans alleging that Turkish obstructions made further trade impossible.

Measures against German interests were seen by foreign observers as logical upon recalling the recent statement of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, that "Turkey is not neutral but only nonbelligerent for the moment."

[In Berlin, authorized German sources said confiscation of the Krupp shipyards on the Golden Horn was likely to result in nothing more serious than diplomatic words and more emphatic press comments.

Germany regards the Turkish act as inspired, if not demanded, by Great Britain and France, but will not be provoked, these sources said.]

Declining to explain the seizure, official Turkish quarters remarked only that "spring is coming."

Many observers have expressed fear that spring will bring a German or Russian thrust into the Balkans to seize the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, which link the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Concentrations in Near East

In this connection, attention was riveted today on British and French troop concentrations in the Near East, with a statement in Paris by the French Minister of Colonies that France's colonial army could be swelled to 2,000,000 men if necessary.

Turks assert that the French and British now have some 500,000 men under arms in the Near East.

An article in the Turkish press, apparently inspired, said, "The Allies have counted on the possibility of a Russian attack across the Balkans toward the Dardanelles. Allied and Turkish armies will give adequate support to the defenders."

[The Soviet State Oil Company, one of the chief competitors of British and American oil interests in the Near East, liquidated its business in Turkey Jan. 8, selling all its equipment and assets to the new Turkish Petrol, Ltd.]

By a Staff Artist

The Golden Horn

Strategic area where Turkey has seized German shipyards under its military defense act.

Another item attracting some interest came from Bucharest, where the Rumanian National Defense Ministry ordered all technically trained officers and noncommissioned officers to join the colors April 1 and all youths qualified to become officers to join the army "for training" by Feb. 15.

Rift Not New

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Differences have existed for some time between Turkish authorities and the management of the Krupp shipyards on Turkey's Golden Horn, seized by the Turkish Government, informed quarters said today.

They said also that there have been differences between German technicians, 100 of whom were reported dismissed today, and Turkish authorities for whom they were working.

It was pointed out that in many country foreigners are being pushed out of concerns considered essential to the nation's defense. The technicians, it was emphasized, all were on private contract and hence official relations between the German and Turkish Governments need not be affected by their dismissal.

Balkans Warned

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia warned the Balkan nations yesterday that the present situation on the Western Front cannot last long, and advised them to prepare "for a great battle to defend themselves against the danger of being involved in a perilous adventure for the sake of others' interests."

The paper asserted that although the Allies have been unable to involve the Balkans thus far in the war against Germany they do not intend to let the matter rest and are ready to "exert any and all forms of pressure."

Izvestia foresaw a keen struggle for domination of the Balkans between the Italian-Hungarian and the Turkish-Rumanian blocs.

Report on Libya

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Marshal Emilio de Bono, Inspector of Italy's overseas forces, today gave Premier Mussolini a detailed report of the defenses in Libya and on the Dodecanese Islands, which he has just inspected.

The report on these Italian Mediterranean possessions was expected to be studied by the Supreme Defense Commission, which convened yesterday with all members of the Cabinet and heads of the armed services attending.

Visit to Egypt

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (AP)—One of the most trusted aides of Premier Gen. John Metaxas left by plane today for Egypt, where the commanders of powerful armies concentrated in the Near East by Britain and France are making a tour of inspection.

The departure of Undersecretary of State Nicouloudis coincided with disclosure that Premier Metaxas in a speech two days ago warned his compatriots that they faced the danger of being drawn into the European war.

It was explained that Mr. Nicouloudis was going to confer with Egyptian Ministers "on matters interesting to both governments," but it was remarked that his visit coincided with the presence in Egypt of Gen. Maxime Weygand of France and Lieut. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell of Britain, who between them are authoritatively said to command half a million men concentrated in the Near East.

Greece has received from the two Allied powers guarantees of its independence if it be threatened by aggression.

Premier Metaxas' speech was made before the Salonika Rotary Club shortly after his return from the Balkan Entente meeting at Belgrade.

He said that already "difficult times" had "momentarily threatened to involve us," and warned:

"I do not mean we shall eventually avoid the storm. What I can assure you is that we shall come out of that storm as men capable of demanding the respect of others."

Commenting on the recent conference of the Balkan Entente members at Belgrade, the Premier said the door was left open for Hungary and Bulgaria "to join us in encountering the storm that is coming."

He did not disclose what already had "momentarily threatened" to involve Greece, but added:

"If we were to remain at peace in a crawling posture, it would be better that we should never have peace at all."

Gambling Drive In Resort Area Enlists G-Men

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Ten alleged gambling establishments faced padlock proceedings here as the State Attorney General's office, aided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, broadened an anti-gambling campaign in the Florida resort area.

The swank Club Boheme, between Miami Beach and Hollywood, was among seven places served Feb. 7 with injunction suits. Proceedings were instituted Tuesday against three other clubs.

Hearings are scheduled Feb. 10 in Broward County Circuit Court.

Assistant Attorneys General Lawrence A. Turett and Thomas J. Ellis said they had affidavits from Federal agents to aid in the prosecution. The G-men, they added, had observed gambling operations while engaged in other activity, and F. B. I. joined the campaign only on direct request of the State Attorney General.

Pending suits named the Club Boheme; the Log Cabin, north of Fort Lauderdale; the Pine Inn; the Silver Moon; David's Bar; and John C. Law, listed as a bingo game operator, all of Hollywood; and Chrest's bar of Hollywood Beach.

Japan Sees 'Pressure' in Credit

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The possibility of a new United States credit for China was widely interpreted today as evidence of American pressure on Japan.

Although official sources declined comment, some Japanese considered the proposal a sign that efforts to better relations with Washington thus far were unsuccessful and fear of an American embargo increased.

[Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, has disclosed in Washington that China, which already has been given commercial credits of $25,000,000, was seeking an additional $75,000,000 and probably would get $20,000,000 for purchases in the United States.]

If the United States Congress should adopt an embargo against Japan "it would be a very serious matter," Foreign Office spokesman Yackichiro Suma declared at a press conference today.

Mr. Suma said Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai had assured the Japanese Diet that Japan was preparing to meet any decline in American-Japanese relations, but the spokesman would not say whether this included military preparations.

Although no American-Japanese conversations are under way at present, he said, the Government still is considering methods of disposal for pending cases, of which there have been "very few new ones since last fall."

He apparently referred to American claims concerning property in China damaged by Japanese military action.

The newspaper Asahi said in an editorial today that Japan "must be prepared for the worst, because American pressure will continue and reports say the Americans' ultimate object is a resort to force" to prevent a new order in China.

Netherlands to Float Loan

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9 (AP)—Confronted by failure of its last effort to float a loan, the Government asked Parliament yesterday for a 300,000,000 guilder (about $160,000,000) bond issue with a proviso for forced participation by the wealthy if necessary.

The loan, to be issued at par, bear 4 per cent interest, and mature in 40 years, is made necessary partly because of the Netherlands' mobilization costs, 1,700,000 guilders a day.

If the loan is not fully subscribed, wealthy taxpayers will be forced to participate at 3 per cent interest. Those possessing 30,000 guilders will be required to subscribe up to one-third of 1 per cent of their fortune.

The percentage of forced participation will mount to 2 per cent of the fortunes of millionaires. Investment institutions will be required to subscribe up to 2 per cent of their capital, and companies one-half of 1 per cent of their last year's book profits.

The Government employed the same system near the end of the World war, but the loan then was subscribed fully before the compulsory features came into operation. Financial circles said they expected the result would be the same this time.

A proposed loan of 300,000,000 guilders in December fell flat when only 100,000,000 guilders was subscribed. The Netherlands has a floating debt of about 800,000,000 guilders.

Bargaining Order To Westinghouse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Labor Board released yesterday a proposed order directing Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh and two subsidiaries to bargain collectively with nine locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and to embody any resulting understanding in a signed agreement.

The companies have announced that they would not enter into written contracts, the Board said, on the ground that the Wagner Act does not require it. The NLRB declared that in its proposed order it had reaffirmed a previous interpretation in which it said that any assertion that collective bargaining "does not include negotiations looking toward the adoption of a binding agreement between employer and employees is contrary to any realistic view of labor relations."

Land Non-Existent; $620 Taxes Refunded

RICHMOND, Va.—R. Gray Williams, Winchester, Va., bank president and lawyer, has been paying taxes for several years on a 5,118-acre tract of land in the North Mountain section of Frederick County.

But the County has entered an order refunding him all the taxes paid on the property—$620.48—because the tract of land was non-existent.

The tax people explained that the land had been confused with another tract.

How German Is the Baltic?

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Authorized Nazi sources said today that Germany's claim to mastery of the Baltic Sea does not mean that it insists upon it being a "German lake" permanently.

The German position, they said, applies only to wartime mastery as against Britain and France.

This comment was prompted by a statement in Fort Worth, Texas, by Hugh S. Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, that Britain and France were sending help to Finland with Germany's full knowledge and approval because "obviously the Germans want the Baltic to remain a German lake."

Russia has the same rights for free movement in the Baltic that Germany has, the German sources explained, adding that so long as Finland is in a position to "threaten Leningrad," Russia's freedom of movement there is hampered.

[The supposed Finnish threat to Leningrad, Baltic port and Russia's second largest city, was one of the points stressed by the Soviet Government in territorial demands which Finland rejected prior to the Red Army's invasion.]

Small nations, from the viewpoint of Nazi philosophy, have no right to stand in the way of the aspirations of big powers.

Authorized German quarters denied reports abroad that Germany had sent military aid to Russia. These denials, however, apparently do not embrace the furnishing of spare or substitute parts for such military equipment as Germany sold to Russia before the war started.

Official information is lacking regarding the method of shipping these supplies to Russia. According to Norwegian sources, almost a million tons of Russian ore are shipped monthly to Germany down the Norwegian Coast. Conceivably, these steamers on return trips take German spare parts.

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Odets Play in Premiere at Shubert—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Night Music' Presented By Group Theater Players

By L. A. Sloper

Clifford Odets' boy-and-girl story, with overtones of William Saroyan, Elmer Rice, Maxwell Anderson, and Maxim Gorky, has paused at the Shubert Treater in Boston on its way to Broadway. The piece marks a new departure for Mr. Odets. Possibly as another result of the Russo-German pact, he has put aside the class struggle for the moment. His "Night Music" is a song of America. Not America the Beautiful exactly, but America of the beautiful possibilities.

To introduce it, he leaves the realistic world of taxi drivers and Bronx residents and prize fighters for a world half fact and half fantasy. Here the Golden Boy sings to Two on an Island having The Time of Their Life, with the aid of a benevolent detective with an Andersonian gift of the gab.

Mr. Odets has been greatly helped by the settings of Mr. Gorelik; by Mr. Eisler's incidental music, which with the support of expressionistic sketches of musical staves and props, projected on the curtain, sets the atmosphere of each scene; by an able and well-chosen cast, and by the accomplished direction of Mr. Clurman.

* * *

At the Boston opening, the play was too long and in places too slow-moving. The talkative detective, though excellently played by Mr. Carnovsky, was in danger of becoming a bore through his much speaking. The drama bogged down to make way for the lecturer. But these flaws are easily corrected, and on the whole the play is eloquent, timely, and moving. It would be equally so if the incidental bad language were modified.

Really the central matter of the story is the quest of a very obscure young Greek for his place in the sun. This young man, admirably impersonated by Elia Kazan, is a brash fellow who tries to make up by assertiveness for his unimportance. The kindly police inspector and the young actress (Jane Wyatt) see through his pose and try to help him. He is not an easy person to help, yet in Mr. Kazan's version of him it is easy to understand why they persist. There is something fine underneath that unmannerly exterior.

The girl, too, has her little problem—the familiar one of the generations. The domestic round in Philadelphia irks her. She is understandably bored by the young salesman who wants to marry her. Finally, she gets rid of him, and girl gets boy.

* * *

But all this is merely the framework. Just as in those recent plays by Mr. Saroyan and Mr. Rice and Mr. Anderson, the real hero is the human race. Mr. Odets is here concerned with people, their aspirations, and their struggles. And we spectators are more interested in the revelations of the human comedy than in the boy-and-girl story.

There are some penetrating character sketches, many of which have little to do with the ostensible plot. Among them are the frustrated song-writer of Phil Loeb, the one-time baseball star of Roman Bohnen, the bewildered father of Art Smith, the tough stagehand of Harry M. Cooke, the waiter of Will Lee, the salesman of Walter Coy, and the doubling of Sanford Meisner as a sneak thief and a movie executive.

All these contribute heavily to a play which, with cutting and proper timing, is likely to become a valuable commentary on human life as it presents itself to Americans at the end of the fourth decade of the twentieth century.

'Night Music'

Shubert Theater, Boston—The Group Theater presents "Night Music," a comedy by Clifford Odets, incidental music by Hanns Eisler, directed by Harold Clurman, settings by Mordecai Gorelik, lighting by Michael Gordon, beginning Feb. 8, 1940. The cast:

Lieutenant	Tom Tully
Murph	Clancy Cooper
Policeman	John Rustad
Steve Takis	Elia Kazan
A. L. Rosenberger	Morris Carnovsky
Fay Tucker	Jane Wyatt
Mrs. Scott	Virginia Stevens
Stagehand	Harry M. Cooke
Beggar	Charles Thompson
Gus-The-Hurrying Man	Sanford Meisner
Sailor	Harry Bratsburg
Mr. George	Roman Bohnen
Teddy	Lou Polan
Marty	Charles Mendick
Dot	Ruth Nelson
Mr. Nichols	Harry M. Cooke
Lily	Katherine Allen
Sleeping Man	David Opatoshu
Roy	Phil Brown
Little Man	William Hansen
Blind Man	David Opatoshu
Al	Phil Loeb
Mr. Tucker	Art Smith
Waiter	Will Lee
Eddie Bellows	Walter Coy
Drunken Man	Fred Stewart
Mr. Gilbert	Sanford Meisner
Arnold	John Stearns
Attendant	Bert Conway

William L. White in Helsinki

CBS correspondent broadcasting from a bomb-proof shelter in the Finnish capital.

'Balalaika' and an 'Earl'

The music is the best part of "Balalaika" at the Metropolitan. Nelson Eddy as a Cossack officer sings frequently, and so does Ilona Massey, who shares the starring honors with him, as the daughter of a Russian revolutionary. The musical selections are varied. They include among others the Volga Boatmen's Song, "Stille Nacht," operatic interludes, and such modern compositions as "At the Balalaika," "Ride, Cossack, Ride," and "Magic of Your Love."

The narrative is less satisfactory. It is of the type that seems to be devised more to provide opportunity for the songs than to be convincing. Beginning before the World War it tells of an uneasy romance between two singers, touches on revolutionary activities and repressive measures against them, ventures into the trenches during the war, and winds up with a party of the exiled nobility in Paris where the two lovers are reunited.

Charles Ruggles, Frank Morgan, Lionel Atwill, and C. Aubrey Smith, variously disguised in Russian costumes, are among those in the cast. Reinhold Shunzel directed.

To borrow from Mr. Arbuthnot, the cliché expert, "The Earl of Chicago" defies classification. To plagiarize Mr. Arbuthnot once more, the film is "different"—and diverting. For those who never read Brock Williams' novel of the same name, perhaps a précis of the story would do as well as anything to give an indication of what all the shooting's about. For there is some extremely dramatic shooting in the last reel.

The shots are fired by one "Silky" Kilmount, a Chicago gangster who, one feels, must have been graduated from a James Farrell street corner. "Silky," after putting an honest district attorney behind the bars, when that official would not "play ball," befriends the man on his release from prison. Prohibition in the meantime has been repealed and "Silky" is operating a whisky distillery.

And then, suddenly, "Silky" is told that he has become heir to an English title and a $10,000,000 estate. Accompanied by the paroled attorney, "Doc" Ramsey, the former yegg journeys to England to claim his title and his fortune, is there double-crossed by "Doc," who ruins the whisky business by using a forged power of attorney. "Silky" thereupon murders "Doc," a crime for which he is hanged.

"The Earl of Chicago" is an odd and absorbing film and one which, like "Night Must Fall," again makes us hope that some day MGM will recognize the fact that Robert Montgomery can act. Mr. Montgomery gives a performance keyed in the nasal tone of the gangster Americanus. His lip is curled, his glance stupid and malicious, his taste, as Edward Arnold puts it, that of an underworld Sybarite.

Edmund Gwenn gives an admirably mellow performance as the traditional retainer, and Mr. Arnold plays himself in a somewhat new version. Reginald Owen, E. E. Clive, Ronald Sinclair, Halliwell Hobbes, Ian Wulf and others provide character contrast for the delineation of the Loop's contribution to the peerage. Billy Bevan has a nice bit as a guide.

* * *

'Vigil in the Night'

"Vigil in the Night," at the Keith Memorial is the story of a nurse, told almost entirely against hospital backgrounds in England. It is a somber narrative, taken from a novel by Dr. A. J. Cronin, with tragic incidents and an unusual amount of clinical detail. But it has been filmed with technical skill, is capably acted by a cast headed by Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne, and Anne Shirley, is ably directed by George Stevens, and is well photographed.

Miss Lombard as the nurse does her part seriously, and appears with little make-up in severely professional costumes. Mr. Aherne is a doctor and Miss Shirley another nurse. Secondary roles well done include Ethel Griffies as a hospital matron; Julien Mitchell as the head of a hospital board of directors, and various figures in a coroner's court.

"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," the second feature on the bill, is a light loosely constructed mixture of gags and gadgets, with gangsters, some songs, and a thread of romance about a runaway heiress and a salesman, winding up in a tourist camp that is equipped with everything from fireworks to artificial rain beating on the windows. Tom Brown, Peggy Roman, and Allen Jenkins are in the cast.

Spring Dance Festival Planned

By Margaret Lloyd

So successful was Frances Hawkins' Holiday Dance Festival at the St. James Theater, New York, last December, that there is now prospect of a Spring Dance Festival on a somewhat larger scale, presumably under the same management.

Dance Observer, in its February issue, announces tentative plans for such a festival, which would add to two of the former participants—Martha Graham and her Concert Group, and the Ballet Caravan "with two new ballets, one with Mark Blitzstein's music and the other Balanchine's 'Children's Crusade,'"—Paul Draper, assisted by a string orchestra; the Catherine Littlefield Ballet, and the Jooss Ballet, on its way home.

"Don't wire your congressman," says the editorial, "just let us know," as a means of testing out potential audience reaction.

The present writer would suggest that it would be more suitable for the modern dancers to go into a huddle in preparation for a Modern Dance Festival which would include those estimable artists, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, José Limon, and company, as well as Hanya Holm and her Group, with possibly Helen Tamiris, Anna Sokolow, and some of the younger moderns.

The Jooss Ballet has already announced, in the Ballet Theater programs, a "Gala New York Season, in its exciting, original repertory of ten ballets," to run at the Alvin Theater from April 8 to 14.

Just now, when ballet in America is flourishing in a resurgence of its own, the pioneers and discoverers of the new dance ought to stick together, and prove that the modern dance, with all its expressional power and advanced movement sense, can be just as entertaining, just as exciting, just as glamorous, as ballet.

Though modern, progressive ballet is contemporary in its own charming way, the modern dance is the dance voice of this age, its substance is the substance of this age, and it is as much a theater art as the older form.

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JO-4

'Juno and the Paycock,' American Music on Air

The Week-End Dialer

Presentation tonight of Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood in Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock"; recitation by Charles Laughton on Monday of the Gettysburg Address, and inauguration tomorrow of a new series of concerts of American music, sponsored by the League of Composers, are among highlights in this week end's radio prospects.

Tonight

Scenes from Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" will be presented in the Kate Smith Hour tonight, with a cast headed by Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood—both members of the Abbey Theater cast which first presented this drama. Effie Shannon, who is also in the cast of this season's New York production of the play, will appear too in the radio version. Kate Smith herself will contribute three songs to the musical part of the program—"All the Things You Are," "This Changing World," and "Wind at My Window." CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Gulliver's Travels"—on which interest is centered just now because of the full-length Technicolor cartoon based on the story—will be the subject of this week's "Yesterday's Children" dramatization, directed by Dorothy Gordon. The guest speaker will be Dorothy Maynor, noted negro soprano. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Raymond Scott will be heard for a second time in "Young Man With a Band"—the final program in the current series. He will lead his new 14-piece band in several novelty arrangements, including "Huckleberry Duck" and "Business Men's Bounce." The dramatization portion of the radiocast will deal with Scott's decision to form a dance orchestra after receiving national attention for his Raymond Scott Quintet. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

The League of Composers will present the first of a series of four programs devoted to music by contemporary American composers. This first concert will originate in Boston with the Stradivarius Quartet; Raphael Silverman, violinist; and Everett Helm and Arthur Roberts, pianists. The Stradivarius group will play Quincy Porter's Quartet No. 6 and Walter Piston's Quartet No. 2. Mr. Silverman and Mr. Helm will perform the slow movement from the latter's Violin Sonata. Arthur Roberts will play his own Theme and Variations for piano. The remaining programs in the series will originate in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and New York, CBS-WEEI, 3.

The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York will present Puccini's "La Bohème" in its matinee broadcast. Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, will head the cast. NBC-BLUE-WBZ, 1:55.

Bruno Walter will conduct the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Haydn's Symphony No. 86 in D major and Bruckner's Symphony No. 4 in E flat major. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Among dramatic offerings on Saturday will be Radio Guild's presentation of Walter Hackett's "The Most Tragic Brutus," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; and "Old Man Chump" in the Arch Oboler period. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

"What Have Wars Accomplished?" is the question to be discussed by students from various universities in the informal discussion of the "Bull Session" period. CBS-WEEI, 4.

President Roosevelt's address to members of the American Youth Congress, will be available to listeners of three networks. NBC-Red-Blue-MBS-WBZ, 12:30.

National defense needs will be discussed in the "People's Platform" period by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Rear Admiral R. R. Belknap, U. S. Navy, retired. CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

One of the most interesting Lincoln programs this week end is offered in the "Pursuit of Happiness" period. Henry Hull, character actor, and Kingsley Colton, boy radio star, will be presented in an excerpt from Paul Horgan's as yet unproduced "Mr. President." Clyde Barrie, negro baritone, will sing a ballad by George Kleinsinger, "The Stuff Abe Lincoln Was Made of." CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Dramatic offerings will include Screen Guild Theater's presentation of John McClain's "Single Passage," with Myrna Loy and William Powell. CBS-WEEI, 7:30. Silver Theater stars Joan Bennett in "Wild Blows the Wind," adapted from a magazine story by Ware Torrey. CBS-WEEI, 6. Orson Welles appears as Longfellow Deeds in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Joan Blondell playing opposite him. CBS-WEEI, 8. Alan Dinehart, Glenda Farrell, and Lyle Talbot will be presented in "Jungle Drums," by Blair Walliser, in the "Fifth Row Center" program. MBS-WAAB, 6. Harry Hunter will play Abraham Lincoln in "Ambition," by Henry Salisbury Barbour, to be presented in the "Grand Hotel" broadcast. CBS-WEEI, 1:35.

In the field of serious music, Robert Virovai, violinist, will play the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under John Barbirolli. The Orchestra will play Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor. CBS-WEEI, 3.

A Richard Strauss program will be offered by Erno Rapee and the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, with Henrietta Schumann, pianist, playing the composer's "Burleske," and with Jan Peerce, tenor, singing three of his songs. NBC-Blue-WBZ, Noon.

Reginald Stewart, English pianist and conductor, who founded and now directs the Toronto Promenade Symphony Concerts, will conduct the symphony orchestra in the "Sunday Evening Hour." Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera mezzo-soprano, will be soloist. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Brahms' Requiem will be sung by the University of Cincinnati Oratorio Society's chorus of 400 voices, accompanied by a 36-piece symphony orchestra. NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

In the "So You Think You Know Music" program Ted Cott will question Moses Smith, former Boston music critic, now director of Masterwork records for the Columbia Recording Corporation. CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

The University of Chicago Round Table discussion will deal with the subject, "Is Russia Losing in Finland?" Participating in it will be John Morrison, specialist in Russian economic geography; Melchior Palyi, former chief economist of the Deutschebank, Berlin, and Walter H. C. Laves, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago. Mr. Morrison has just returned from Russia, where he has been studying operations of the Soviet supply railroad from Leningrad to Murmansk. NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

"How to Balance the Federal Budget" is the question to be brought up before the "American Forum of the Air," which originates in the radio auditorium of the Department of the Interior Building at Washington, D. C. MBS-WAAB, 8.

Raymond Massey as Lincoln

To be heard in a radio drama written by Robert E. Sherwood from material in Carl Sandburg's biography, "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years," Tuesday, Feb. 13, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Siwash Stories for Screen

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif

For the average college student of today there is probably a good deal of what is called "corny" in the humor of George Fitch, who wrote his college stories at the turn of the century.

Mention of Eta Bita Pie houses, Alfalfa Delts, Eatemalive Boarding Clubs, and Hither, Yonder, and Elsewhere Railroads, would lose even the lowliest smart metropolitan columnist his job. This old old stuff. But to the boys and girls who attended George Fitch's alma mater, Knox College—better known, perhaps, as Good Old Siwash, from Fitch's own name for it in his stories—and others like it in the before-the-war period, the humor was effectual, and pleasing. More than that, it was lasting.

At least, that is the conclusion of Paramount Pictures, which is currently shooting a composite of the Fitch stories under the title of "At Good Old Siwash."

* * *

The studio, it seems, had been having trouble with the title. To the citizens of the Northwest, the word Siwash means a tribe of Indians. To the rest of the country it probably doesn't mean anything at all—that is, except to alumni of Knox College. So the studio advertised its intention of changing the title of the picture to "Those Were the Days," or something similar.

It was at once bombarded with letters from Congressional offices, the office of a railroad president, the offices of any number of industrial executives, some notable country places, and a great many more from just Tom, Dick, and Harry, who had read the Fitch stories when they appeared in the pages of the Saturday Evening Post—all begging the studio to retain the title with Siwash in it.

At time of writing, the studio was pretty determined, so the letters probably didn't have the effect that the writers intended. The studio, after all, supposes itself the best judge of what the title of a picture should be. But the letters do show with what affectionate memory many people recall the yarns.

* * *

Ezra Stone of the "Henry Aldrich" radio programs has been brought to Hollywood for one of the important roles and other important parts will be taken by William Holden, Judith Barrett, aud Bonita Granville.

Sometimes called Orson Welles Number 2, Stone is a radio star, a script writer, a producer of plays—he took over the producer's status on "What a Life" when George Abbott decided to close the Broadway run, during which Stone played the leading role—a director, a lecturer, and, now, a motion picture actor.

When Paramount bought "What a Life" and brought it to the screen, Stone was greatly disappointed that the role of Henry Aldrich was given to Jackie Cooper; but he has been able to score heavily, at least financially, in the Siwash picture, of which there will be another after this; and is quite content to go on playing the Aldrich role on the radio, leaving future pictures to Cooper. After all, he can't do everything.

* * *

The studio took a location company to Knox College for "At Good Old Siwash," and used upward of 300 students in background scenes. Since the period is 1911, costumes had to be made at the studio and sent on. Most of the streets in Galesburg, Ill., where the college is located, were roped off from present-day traffic so the earlier atmosphere could be recaptured; and students acquainted themselves with some of the accoutrements of their fathers and mothers: peg-top trousers, flare-skirt coats, bulldog button shoes, and rats.

Fitch probably picked the name "Siwash" for his college because he thought it was a funny word. Mrs. Fitch, who is dean of women at an Oregon college, has written to the studio that as she remembers it, he took the name because students at Knox behaved themselves in his day "like a bunch of Siwashes." Anyway, the name has stuck.

But though Knox was his background, Fitch wasn't writing only of Knox. In the preface to one of his books, Fitch says to hunt for his college "wherever college boys are full of applied deviltry and college girls are distractingly fair; where it is necessary to win football games in order to be half-way contented with the universe; where the spring weather is too wonderful to be wasted on college algebra or history of art; and where, whatever you do, or whoever you like, or however you live, you can't forget it, no matter how long you work or worry afterward."

And isn't that your old alma mater also?

Andre Snow

Cleora Wood

Soprano soloist at the Chamber Music Concert for adults and young people in Jordan Hall, Wednesday.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

The Under-Pup—Capitol (Arlington).

Gulliver's Travels — Egyptian (Brighton), Jamaica (Jamaica Plain), University 10 a. m. children's preview (Cambridge) and Princess (Wakefield).

First Love — Codman (Dorchester), Franklin (Dorchester) and Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

Hollywood Cavalcade — Regent (Arlington), and Teele Square (Somerville).

Babes in Arms — Watertown (Watertown).

Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex — Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), Capitol (Somerville), Ball Square (Somerville), and Medford (Medford).

We Are Not Alone—Bellevue (Roslindale), and Collidge (Watertown).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Fellsway (Medford).

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-9290
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 12 and 22

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
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Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

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with MONTY WOOLLEY
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GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-1600. Evgs. 8:30
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Ends Wed., Feb. 14
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ORPHEUM
"GONE WITH THE WIND'
Ends Wed., Feb. 14
Continuous
Mats. from 8:30 am
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"FOUR WIVES"
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"PRIVATE DETECTIVE"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Mme. Marguerite Urges American Designers to Be Original

She Advises American Women to Demand Quality Even at the Sacrifice of Quantity

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"American designers of clothes must forge ahead in their own way and lean less on France. They must create and not be copyists!"

Thus Madame Marguerite, Chicago designer who came to this country from France as a young girl, expressed her belief that even if the war stopped tomorrow, America must develop its own style leadership.

Madame Marguerite is practicing what she preaches. As we talked, her mannequins paraded before me in exquisite gowns of taffeta and silk designed to express American themes. Included among these were the three costumes photographed here.

"Miss Colonial" stepped through the gray velvet curtains in the shop to show us her evening gown of gun-metal taffeta with white narcissus pattern. The skirt was built up with three wide ruffles growing out of each other and finishing in an enormous sweep of silk measuring 19 yards around the bottom. "Miss Columbia" wore a white silk-jersey evening gown embroidered in gold paillettes which formed stars of varying size to emphasize the lines of the gown. But the parade of gowns also included daytime frocks and sports clothes. "West Point" was inspired by the military institution on the Hudson. It was made of khaki twill with divided skirt, and was a feminized version of an officer's uniform.

Questioning the designer about her youth in Chicago, I was told that as a girl she had harbored two ambitions—either to be a designer of women's clothes or to go on the stage. It so happened that she joined a group of amateur players. They performed regularly in the French Theater—which drew audiences of wealthy Chicagoans.

"But, you know, I was always being cast as the star," said the designer, "and I could not afford to buy the clothes required. So I would have to make them myself! I well remember a light blue cotton gown I made for one role. The material was only 11 cents a yard; and the whole dress cost very little. Ladies in the audience came back after the performance and asked 'Where did you get the gown?' and 'Who designed the blue dress you wore in the second Act?' When they discovered I had made it myself, they wanted me to make one for them. Soon I was not only making my own theatrical wardrobe, but supplying dresses for some of my audience."

Before long the actress-designer had her own dress shop and her future was cast not with the stage but with the designers. Later when she was seriously established in business, friends told her that she could never make any money "creating clothes." She would have to buy and sell, they said.

"I wanted to do my own creating, get my own ideas, see them evolve and grow, and watch them materialize in silks and satins, serges and twills."

Back again today in her favorite role of doing creative work, Madame Marguerite sees the United States facing a serious two-fold job in this whole matter of women's fashions.

"First," insisted Madame Marguerite, "we designers here must do more of our own designing. Second, we must urge American women to become more appreciative of quality."

In regard to this problem of "quality" she went on to explain that Americans have become masters of mass production. They produce their low-cost dresses—cotton housedresses—so inexpensively that almost every woman can look smart at the breakfast table. But with it all, Madame Marguerite pointed out, many women have lost their desire for "quality" in clothes.

"Mothers come into my shop with their daughters," she went on. "The mothers will be very particular about the little finishing touches. But the daughters will whisk these ideas aside. They want a 'quantity' of dresses and care little about the quality." As a matter of fact, these same girls could be better dressed in the long run for the same money, she said, if they would choose fewer clothes, thinking more of their quality and their ensembling effect.

"We must help American women to cultivate again that appreciation of quality which many seem to have lost," she urged.

Marguerite Pick

Here are three of the gowns Madame Marguerite designed to symbolize events in American history. Left—"Miss Columbia" steps forth in a gown of white silk jersey with stars embroidered in gold paillettes. Right—Khaki twill with a divided skirt gives "Miss West Point" a feminized version of an officer's uniform. Below—"Miss Colonial" is ready for the dance in a bouffant gown of gun-metal gray taffeta with large white narcissus pattern.

Art and Music Room Enriches Neighborhood

Homemaking Adventures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring came early in the Mallee. The air was pungent with the odor of eucalyptus oil pressed into the air by heavy rains. The countryside along Australia's Murray River was one mass of yellow wattle blossom. "Much too fine a day to stay inside," I told myself. "I will call on my neighbor, the lady from America."

The concrete channels were running high with water for the first irrigation, and for miles close to the water, wild asparagus was growing in profusion. "I will take time to pick some for my neighbor and start back early enough to pick plenty for our dinner," I decided. Wild asparagus, you know, has a flavor way ahead of the cultivated variety.

* * *

I was very much interested in the concrete home of the American because it was one of the first substantial homes to go up. Also these people were the only ones near me to leave all the native trees standing, belar, and sandlewood centuries old; wattle trees and huge Murray pine. The house was planned to fit into these trees on a ridge leading to the river. The design of the house therefore was low, long, and twisting. The view from the large front window took in the lawn, the channel, a slope of vineyard plantings rising to a ridge of planted citrus trees.

I rang an old school bell hanging from a wrought iron lamp holder cemented into the wall by the front door.

"A noisy bell," she replied in answer, "but it does save my voice when supper is ready."

My hostess was bright and sociable. She made me feel very much at home, even though I could see that she was right in the midst of "settling in."

"Do come in," she urged. "I'm in a mess, but I want you to see my beautiful floor. I'm simply delighted with it. It is red jarrah from Tasmania, And they say the white ants won't touch it, it is as hard as iron."

The floor was lovely, a rich mahogany; and it took polish like an old violin. I truly had never seen a finer setting for rugs and furniture.

"We have rugs from India—antelope and tiger rugs, and three of white camel's hair," my hostess said. "Won't they be lovely on this floor? My husband was in India before the war, you know. Look at this stool he bought up near the Khyber Pass." She showed me a small, exquisitely carved table decorated with thousands of pieces of inlaid ivory set in the most intricate pattern.

"What a lovely thing. Let me just sit and look at it; you go on with your work."

* * *

"Oh, I need to stop, and of course I always love to talk," she replied. "I must tell you about this room. My husband and I decided, since we were so far away from the city, we would make this room a work of art—something we would enjoy thinking about, a place large enough to be music room, living room, dining-room, and hall. The wall space has been planned especially to hold my husband's famous water colors from England. Want to see them?"

And out the water colors were dragged from behind a couch—some of Endicott's own work, a beauty of Clovelley and one of Exeter Cathedral; others of the English countryside. They were very well framed with tinted mats, the pictures outlined with the dominant color of the painting.

"When the day is hot and I practice my vocal scales, I keep my eyes on that lovely blue water below Clovelley, and the heat melts away," my hostess said.

I found myself liking the American lady. I wanted to hear more. "Your fireplace, how did you get your carpenter to change his standard measurements?" I asked.

"Oh, when he made such a fuss, I told him not to bother, I'd do it myself. He was so keen about this room, I knew he wouldn't let me touch it. You see that huge plank above the fireplace? I asked him to place it in the wall as he built in the bricks, and to support it with some horse chains I had picked up. He didn't like the idea at all.

"Daily I would come down to see if he had started the work, but he was always busy with something else. One day in the mail from America my sister had posted a House and Garden magazine. It was the identical picture of the fireplace I had visualized. I showed it to the carpenter. I noticed he kept the magazine The next day he came running up to the tents. 'Hey, your darned Yankee chains are in,' he called. 'Better come down and see them.' He was as pleased as I. There they are," she said with a flourish of her hand.

* * *

Set into the bricks above the fireplace were plaques of dinosaurs and prehistoric animals brought from the Natural History Museum of New York. "Think of it, 25 cents each, just a shilling; and artistically they're worth a fabulous sum to me."

What fun she was! And what pleasure lay in store for all of us as that room developed! A few carved panels from Chinese temples were set in the doors. A colorful sarong from British North Borneo covered the piano for the moment. A batik from Java was hung above the family desk. An old-fashioned New England lamp, with long crystals catching the sunlight, stood on a table with many books and magazines.

"Oh, do ask me over when the pictures are hung," I said enthusiastically. "I shall want to see what you do with them."

"Next month will be a good hot month," she replied. "We will have a house warming! Find me a pianist, will you, I've located a cellist, a woman who used to study in London. Isn't it great? We'll have a concert. Now for some tea; follow me." And off we went to the kitchen.

E. S. P.

New Among the Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New among the Ageratums is a 3 to 4-inch prolific bloomer, Midget-Blue, charming for edgings. A big new Snapdragon called Rosalie gives us a rust-resistant, tall beauty of topaz-rose or intense rose-pink, with deeper center and gold suffusion. It bears a huge central spike of well-placed, large flowers on a long stem, while ten to thirty lateral spikes develop nice flowers also.

England Permits Wives to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

War's ill wind is at least blowing favorably for the British woman civil servant.

One of the rights for which women of the Service have contended long and fruitlessly has been that of retaining their posts after marriage. Except in rare instances, this right has not been granted. The war, however, has turned the tables in a happier direction.

Recently it was officially announced that, although a formal request for her resignation would be handed to every woman civil servant upon marriage, each in turn would be formally reinstated immediately "for the duration of the war."

There appears to be only one hitch about it. In the past, when a male employee asked leave of absence for a few days on account of his marriage, that leave was granted without question and without loss to himself, but it is not yet certain how this gracious arrangemen is to be applied to women.

Not long ago, a young woman civil servant informed her supervisor that her intended husband was about to be granted his final leave before being drafted to France. The couple wished to be married during this leave and the young woman, all in good faith, asked for the special indulgence of a three days' holiday. The request, however, was refused. Nobody had met such a case before, there was no precedent to go on, and nothing could be done about it.

Undaunted, the young woman went on with her preparations. The wedding-day was fixed and the hour chosen was the midday lunch break. In the morning she signed the attendance book in her maiden name. In the afternoon she signed it as a married woman. But it remains to be seen how authority is going to deal with a situation which may easily assume large proportions as the war goes on.

Meals That Will Leave Jolly Memories

A Happy Mealtime for All—8

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little things that delight a child and leave memories of meals that were joyful occasions do not require time for their provision so much as they require ideas, imagination, and a spirit of play.

Most children enjoy a novel or unusual place to eat a meal. Three small boys I know, for instance, love to climb up into the wide-spreading English walnut tree that shades the kitchen door of their California home and eat a lunch of sandwiches, cookies, and fruit. Perhaps you have a tree in your yard just right for climbing, or one in the near-by woods or vacant lot, where your children could enjoy a similar treat.

A doorstep leading into the garden is a delightful spot for a sunny breakfast or a quiet twilight supper. Birds, flowers, soft breezes, all combine to make these meals happy occasions. Picnics in the woods, especially if one can cook the meal there, or meals cooked in one's own backyard will long be remembered by the children. If these are kept simple, and if the children are allowed to help, such outings can usually be managed several times during a season.

Wintertime, in another home, means Sunday night supper in the living room before a cheery grate fire. This is an occasion looked forward to each week by the children and one that they are reluctant to miss for any reason.

A musical gong or chimes rung to announce meals, special decorations on the table, candlelight — these are other ways to delight a child. Food, too, can be glorified, jello can be put in molds; red hot candies sprinkled over apples while they bake to add color; food arranged in artistic designs. Children can help with these treats.

Both boys and girls like to have company. A mother of two little girls lets each one invite a guest once a week. Since they live near the school and have plenty of time at the noon hour, lunch is the most convenient time. They eat an unhurried meal and have a half hour for play. Aside from the pleasure it gives these girls to have their own company, each is learning something of what it means to be a good hostess.

Keeping the dessert a surprise makes lots of fun for the Smiths. Sometimes Daddy is in on the secret and the children are surprised. Sometimes it is the other way around. Sometimes only Mother knows about it. That was the case last Hallowe'en. There are four children in this family and when Mother brought in the dessert, a pumpkin pie on which she had drawn a comical face, there were shouts of delight. A friend asked this mother how she found time, with four small children and no help, to do such interesting things. "It didn't take much time," she laughed, "only a couple of minutes to draw that face but what fun they had over it!"

It did not take much time, that is true, but it took a spirit of play, something which this mother has in rich measure, and many are the gala hours in that home. It takes so little to delight a child, and how he may treasure for years the tender, gay, adventurous, or satisfying moment.

This is the last of eight Friday articles

Wee Mothers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Painstakingly the youngster disciplined them—
her heterogeneous brood of toys—
with, "Teddy bear—that's thoughtless, dear!" And,
"Dolly! Dolly, darling, please behave. Your poise
is frightful, children! What will Granny say
because we're off to visit her, today!"

After the visit, which was smoothly perfect,
into my lap she happily did climb;
and half asleep she sighed against my shoulder,
"Don't we mothers have an awful time!"

Jannis Parker

Perhaps It's the Cook's Fault!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The spinach supply has been hard hit and prices are higher, but it is still not too expensive to use often. Perhaps it's the cook's fault that some people don't like spinach. She may not wash it enough! Spinach should be washed over and over, for who likes sandy spinach? Then it should be cooked for only a very few minutes in the water that clings to the leaves. There are many colorful ways of serving spinach. Buttered spinach mixed with coarsely chopped cooked beets or garnished with slices of tiny carrots are simple variations. Tiny boiled onions are delicious served with spinach.

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Possible Capacity House at Garden for B. A. A. Track Meet—Beavers Play Tonight

Cunningham Makes Final Start Here in Hunter Mile

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England bids a reluctant farewell to Glenn Cunningham tomorrow night at the Boston Garden before a probable capacity house. When the famous Kansan carries his "kick" over the finish line in the Hunter Mile, it will mark his final competitive appearance in this city—the scene of many of his most brilliant triumphs.

Cunningham has not been a colorful runner, despite his long succession of wins. For this reason he was not accepted by the public as were—for example—Joie Ray or Paavo Nurmi. But in his tireless mechanical way, Glenn has made the world lift its hat to him, and it will be a long time forgetting.

Record Field

There is every reason to believe that Cunningham may accomplish his local fadeout in one of the greatest mile battles of all time. When the starter fires his gun in the Hunter special—the oldest featured event in indoor track history—four men who ran under 4:09 in the Wanamaker mile at New York last Saturday night will break away from the mark.

As Chuck Fenske ran his now historic 4m. 7.4s. mile in Madison Square Garden, Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Lou Zamperini were so close at the finish that it looked—as one critic humorously suggested—like a mob scene. Blaine Rideout, whose blistering early pace had made the remarkable time possible, was a strong fifth. All five runners are entered in the Hunter Mile, and it does not take a track expert to understand that any one can win.

Threaten Mark

There have been any number of sensational Hunter Miles down through the years, with Joie Ray, Oscar Hedlund, Abe Kiviat and Dave Caldwell playing the leading roles. But in past years there were always one, two, or three starters who everybody knew were merely running for the exercise—without a chance to beat more famous rivals. Tomorrow evening, however, there isn't a man in the field incapable of lowering Cunningham's Boston standard of 4m. 10s. In fact, all five headliners may fly through under that all-time record.

There is only one catch in the colorful B. A. A. picture. Many of the athletes competing here will also take part in the annual Penn A. C. games this evening at Convention Hall in Philadelphia. Some critics maintain that the milers and other stars will not be capable of top performances two nights running. Others, however, insist that stylists of the Cunningham, Fenske or Lash caliber will not be hampered by the added pressure.

Hollis 600

All attention will not be focused on the Hunter Mile in the B. A. A. carnival. The Hollis 600, for instance, has a star-packed field of its own. Competing will be Jimmy Herbert, New York University winner of the Millrose 600 and world record holder for the distance at 1m. 11.1s.; Charley Beetham, 69th Regiment A. A., the 1939 indoor A. A. U. 600-meter titleholder; Johnny Quigley, Manhattan freshman headed for a brilliant career on the boards; Bill Fritz, the fleet Queen's University ace, and Dick Gill, captain of the B. A. A. team.

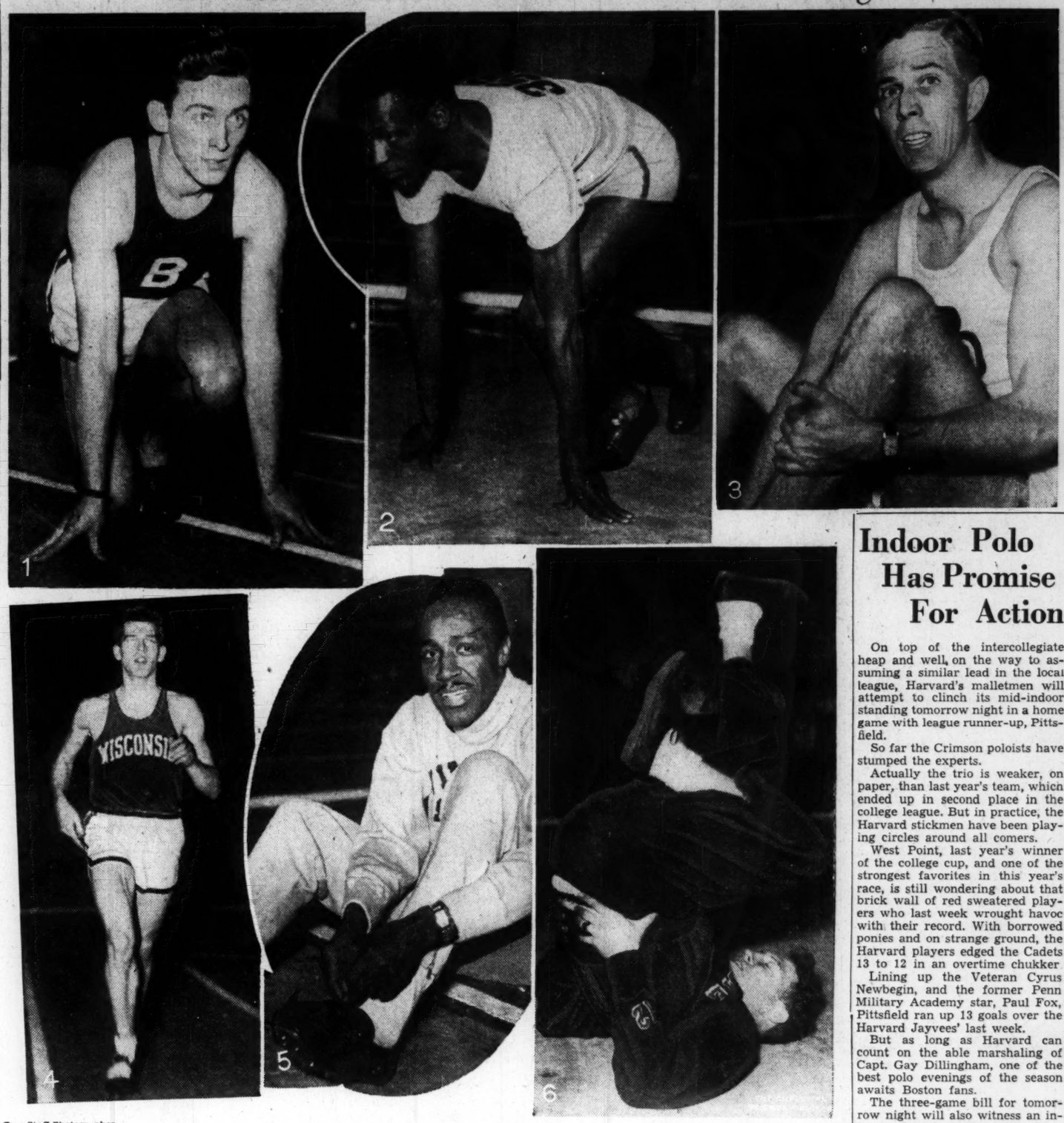
In the Lapham 1,000, a thrilling duel is in prospect between Johnny Woodruff, the Olympic 800-meter champion, and John Borican, world record holder for the half mile, two-thirds of a mile and three-quarters of a mile indoors. The latter won this event at the Boston Garden last winter. Other 1,000 yarders will be Howie Borck, Wayne Rideout, Don Smith, Lynn Radcliffe and Harlan Woods.

Lash vs. Rice

The five starters in the Billings Two-Mile will be Don Lash, Gregory Rice, Forest Efaw, Bill Atkinson and Moriarty, but this race figures to be a duel between Lash and Rice. Local fans remember how the former Notre Dame boy held off his more famous Indiana rival in the recent Prout Memorial Games two-mile special. Since then, however, Lash has beaten Rice in the Millrose fixture.

The 45-yard high hurdles features Larry O'Connor, Allan Tolmich, Neil Allen, Ed MacFarland, Don Donahue, Walter Hall and Ed Dugger. The 50-yard dash has Sam Stoller, Herb Thompson, Eulace Peacock, Ken Clapp, Bill Veiter and Gil Walker, to name the more prominent members. Tarzan Brown, Johnny Kelley, Leslie Pawson and Lou Gregory head the Dengis three-mile field. Art Byrnes, Bob Diefenthaler, Mel Walker and Les Steers will be hard to beat in the high jump, as will George Hammerlund and Dick Ganslen in the pole vault.

All Possible Record Breakers Here Tomorrow Night



By a Staff Photographer

(1) Ken Clapp of Brown, in the 50-yard dash. (2) Eulace Peacock, Elberon, N. J., also in 50-yard sprint. (3) Harold Cagle, on the Sixty-ninth Regiment relay quartet. (4) Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin star, in the Hunter Mile. (5) John Borican, one of the favorites in the Lapham 1,000. (6) Gregory Rice, threat to Don Lash in the two-mile.

Sports Around the Hub

Huskies to Play New Hampshire

New England basketball followers, who have been astounded by the sensational basket shooting of Sophomore Al Pajonas of Northeastern's unfortunate hoop team, have been equally astounded to note that Al has scored one basket in his last two starts.

The reason, Coach Jimmy Dunn explains, is not due to close covering by opponents, but to a slight back injury which has thrown his timing off.

Previous to his slump, Pajonas had averaged about 15 points a game against all opposition. He will attempt to get back into stride again tomorrow night when the Huskies play the University of New Hampshire at the Boston "Y." For this game, Tom Gleason will return to his regular center berth, with Bob Toucey at forward and Capt. Bob Gurney and Wally Sullivan at guard.

* * *

Bruins worked out this noon and tomorrow noon in preparation for their game in New York with Americans Sunday night. There are reports that Eddie Shore, ex-Bruin, will not appear in the line-up against his former teammates in that game, giving credence to the rumor that he will not be allowed to face the Bruins in any game this season.

* * *

Coach Carl Snavely left the Cornell Alumni of Boston in a happy mood as a result of the gathering at the University Club last night. He made no definite predictions but appeared cheerful regarding the team's chances this coming fall, which might mean that the Big Red will retain eastern supremacy. After this fall he believed there might be a let-down The gathering of some 200 viewed movies of the team in games last season. The Cornell Alumni convention will be held here Nov. 15-17, the week end of the Cornell-Dartmouth grid game at Hanover

* * *

Coach Timmy Ring greeted some 20 candidates for the Tufts lacrosse team yesterday afternoon. The group included eight lettermen, headed by Capt. Joe Gould.

* * *

The Boston College hockey team, current leader in the New England Intercollegiate League, has lost the services of Defenseman Johnny Buckley, who has been declared scholastically ineligible. B. C plays Colby at Waterville tomorrow in a game which will have a direct bearing on the league race, for the White Mules are only two points behind the Eagles.

* * *

Harvard's 1940 crew season got underway yesterday when Coach Tom Bolles met 62 candidates for the various crews at the Varsity Club. Thirty-seven boys reported for the heavyweight crews, and 25 for the 150-pounders. Training will begin Monday in Newell Boat House.

* * *

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard has voted to make skiing an official sport. No basis has yet been determined for letter awards.

* * *

The Massachusetts speed skating championships will be held this Sunday on Mirror Lake, Coggshall Park, in Fitchburg, with 10 events open to all residents of New England. There will also be a carnival program, with exhibitions by leading amateur skaters. The program begins at 1:30 p. m.

* * *

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced this afternoon the arrival of Debs Garms' signed contract at the Allston Hive. The Texan is the twenty-sixth player on the local National League roster to accept terms for 1940. Bob Quinn, Bee president, was on his way to Florida today to attend the meeting of the rules committee at Belleaire. Ford Frick, N. L. prexy, joined him in New York.

* * *

The Red Sox announced yesterday that Elden Auker had been sold to the St. Louis Browns and that Jim Bagby had signed his 1940 contract. The departure of Auker was expected, as the under-hand hurler was a big disappointment last season. He won nine games and lost 10, compiling an unimpressive earned run average of 5.36.

Holy Cross Baseball

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—Coach Jack Barry yesterday launched his twentieth season as head coach of Holy Cross College baseball when he greeted 24 battery candidates, including 14 freshmen, in the indoor cage. Capt. Mike Klarnick, veteran pitcher, will report next week.

Barry will call out infield and outfield candidates March 1. The season will open here April 12 in a game with the Boston Red Sox.

Bill Osmanski Accepts

CHICAGO (AP)—Bill Osmanski, the Chicago Bears' freshman fullback who led the National Football League in ground gaining last season, has signed his 1940 contract.

Osmanski, former Holy Cross star, is spending the off season in Chicago attending Northwestern University.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	23	10	3	156	111	49
Boston*	16	9	4	91	94	42
Lachine	18	14	6	122	110	42
St. Hyacinthe	18	15	1	150	145	37
Valleyfield	13	18	5	113	116	31
Verdun	14	17	3	133	107	31
Shawinigan	14	23	1	111	154	29
Quebec	10	20	3	105	144	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 8

Sherbrooke 9, Shawinigan Falls 2.

College Wrestling
By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

Michigan State 22, Nebraska 6.
Oklahoma Aggies 26½, Virginia M. I. 1½.

Harvard Is Host Tomorrow To Princeton and Columbia

An outstanding double-header is scheduled for the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, tomorrow night when the Harvard varsity basketball team plays an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with Princeton at 8:30 and the undefeated varsity swimming team meets unbeaten Columbia team in the Harvard Pool at 8:45 o'clock.

These two contests are the featured of 17 scheduled for Crimson athletic teams this week end. In other home contests tomorrow, the freshman basketball team will play Phillips Andover, the freshman swimming team will meet Worcester Academy, the freshman wrestling team will meet Andover, and the freshman squash racquets team will play Phillips Exeter.

The varsity polo team will ride against Pittsfield and the freshman polo team will meet 110th Cavalry at the Commonwealth Armory tomorrow night. Members of the varsity and freshman track and field teams will compete in the New England collegiate weight championships in the Harvard cages tomorrow afternoon and in the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden tomorrow night.

The varsity hockey team will play a return Quadrangular League game with Dartmouth at Hanover tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, the varsity wrestling team will meet Princeton at Princeton tomorrow, the freshman track team will met Phillips Academy at Andover tomorrow afternoon, the varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet Brown teams at Providence, and the varsity squash teams will play Pennsylvania at New York today and will compete in the National Championships tomorrow and Sunday.

The Princeton basketball team now stands second in the league with two victories and one defeat. Outstanding on the team is Jack Meyerholz, center, who was a fine end on the football team last fall. Meyerholz's substitute is Bob Peters of Kingsport, Tennessee, brilliant halfback on the Princeton eleven last fall.

Coach Frank Cappon probably will start Dan Carmichael, veteran six footer, and sophomore Paul Busse at the forwards with Capt. Ed Green and Bob Stewart, a pair of seniors, at the guards.

Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard hopes to upset the favored Princeton team tomorrow night and will rely on the same starting five that faced Dartmouth. Capt. Chuck Lutz and Bill Webber will play the forwards, Sam White will play center, and Ed Buckley and Bud Finegan, a pair of high scoring sophomores, will play the guards.

The Columbia swimming team has defeated Fordham, the Alumni, Rutgers, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Syracuse by large scores and is primed to upset a favored Harvard team. The new assistant to Coach Edward T. Kennedy is Jack Medica, one of the greatest distance swimmers of all time.

Medica made the statement in New York last week that Capt. John Vergeichik of Columbia, an outstanding freestyler, would defeat Capt. Eric Cutler of Harvard in the 220-yard freestyle. Vergeichik, who won both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle swims against Harvard last year, is new to the 220. Medica says that Vergeichik is capable of better than 2m. 15s. Cutler of Harvard bettered that time in the Springfield 20-yard pool a week ago. The race between these two captains should be close and a clocking of 2:13 or better is anticipated.

Columbia never has beaten Harvard in swimming and would like nothing better. It is reported that Coach Ed Kennedy has an outstanding sophomore breaststroker who has not yet competed. Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard expects plenty of trouble from Columbia in the medley relay. The Lions has an outstanding diver in John Keating, a fine freestyler in Edwin Kent, and a good backstroker in Jack Brown.

Harvard, which has won six meets without trouble, will rely on Captain Cutler, Frank Powers, Jim Curwen in the free style events, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

The varsity hockey team, which seeks revenge for the 5-4 overtime victory scored by Dartmouth last month, will be handicapped by an injury to Dave Eaton, its best center. Eaton will play very little, if at all. Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard plans to use a first line centered by Warren Winslow with Skipper Ervin and Bob Gorham on the wings. Stacy Hulse will center a second line with Joe Willetts and George Duane on the wings. Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherm Gray play defense with Vin Freedley in goal. Bob Perkins and Greely Summers are alternate defensemen.

New Hampshire Sophomore Wins Down Hill Ski Run

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—Robert Clark of the University of New Hampshire completed the Moose Mountain down hill run in 1:16.4 today to take first in the event and tie the Dartmouth Carnival record set by Dartmouth's Dick Durrance last year.

In the team score, McGill took the lead with three finishers in the first 10 men.

The point totals for the event gave the Canadians a first, with 96.4 points; New Hampshire second, with 95.8; Dartmouth, third, with 93.4 points, and Harvard, Middlebury, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, Yale and Williams following in that order.

The course was moderately fast and slippery. Trailing Clark to the finish line by almost a full second was Doug Mann of McGill. Mann completed the run in 1:17.1. John Gale of Middlebury was third, followed by Bob Townsend of Middlebury, Ad Ames of Harvard, Charlie McLane of Dartmouth, Bob Skinner of Dartmouth and Rober Peabody of New Hampshire.

Clark, a sophomore, is competing in the Carnival for the first time. He was taught skiing technique by Roland Peabody, famous New Hampshire instructor. He won the giant slalom race at Cannon Mountain this year and had a brilliant career at the Franconia High School where he prepared for New Hampshire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 9 — A weighty question in eastern skiing will be settled this week end. That query is: Has the University of New Hampshire at last broken the long era of Dartmouth supremacy on the runners?

Last week end, in their own carnival, the Wildcats far outpointed the Big Green's A squad as New Hampshire came from behind to win by 23.1 points in a whirlwind finish. This week end the scene changes from Durham to the more northern Hanover and it will be New Hampshire which is the invader.

Both the Wildcats and Dartmouth have added strength to their eight-man squads for this fight-to-the-finish rivalry.

Wildcat Entrants

New Hampshire will have Bobby Clark, fifth ranking Intercollegiate Ski Union downhill and slalom runner from Franconia, and Win Seymour, three-event skier from Whitefield as extra talent.

Once again New Hampshire's surprising freshman, Bill Keough of Berlin, will be on hand. Last week the sandy-haired youngster drew a first in combined, a second in downhill, a third in jump, and a fourth in cross country. He was not entered in slalom.

Dartmouth's big three, Capt. Percy Rideout, Charlie McLane and Bob Skinner, have again been listed in the competitions, as has Joe Dunford, but the remainder of the squad will be made up of Bill Halsey, Roger Simpter, Chapman Wentworth, and Ed Little.

McGill and Middlebury offer decidedly strong competition to round out the big four of eastern skiing, but New Hampshire eyes are fixed mainly on Dartmouth. The Blue vs. Green rivalry is a long one, waxing hot since the early days of collegiate skiing.

Long Rivalry

It was back in 1925, on the white slopes of Hanover, that New Hampshire first met Dartmouth. Winning honors went to both teams for the final tabulation showed a 26-26 tie under the old scoring rules. Since that date the Wildcats have won 22 meetings with the Green and lost 23.

Although the two Granite state colleges stand on a rather close par down the years, New Hampshire has not fared quite so happily at Dartmouth's carnival. Not since 1935 and the Indians' silver jubilee meet have the Wildcats been declared the victor although finishing among the first four each year. Total Dartmouth carnival winnings show New Hampshire with 5 in 12 trips to Hanover since that first tie.

Printers' Tournament

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — The 13th baseball tournament of the Union Printers' League will be held Aug. 11 to 17 in Cincinnati. Teams will be entered from New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

College Swimming
By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

Kansas State 43, Nebraska 41.
Duke 39, Virginia M. I. 36.
Florida 58, Kentucky 17.

Indoor Polo Has Promise For Action

On top of the intercollegiate heap and well on the way to assuming a similar lead in the local league, Harvard's malletmen will attempt to clinch its mid-indoor standing tomorrow night in a home game with league runner-up, Pittsfield.

So far the Crimson poloists have stumped the experts.

Actually the trio is weaker, on paper, than last year's team, which ended up in second place in the college league. But in practice, the Harvard stickmen have been playing circles around all comers.

West Point, last year's winner of the college cup, and one of the strongest favorites in this year's race, is still wondering about that brick wall of red sweatered players who last week wrought havoc with their record. With borrowed ponies and on strange ground, the Harvard players edged the Cadets 13 to 12 in an overtime chukker.

Lining up the Veteran Cyrus Newbegin, and the former Penn Military Academy star, Paul Fox, Pittsfield ran up 13 goals over the Harvard Jayvees' last week.

But as long as Harvard can count on the able marshaling of Capt. Gay Dillingham, one of the best polo evenings of the season awaits Boston fans.

The three-game bill for tomorrow night will also witness an intense struggle between the Harvard Freshmen and Cavalry for the lead in the Class B listing.

Both teams have won two games and both appear to be in top form. The freshmen have a slightly better unofficial average than the Cavalry by reason of a pair of exhibition games won earlier in the season.

The stakes in the Class C bracket are not so high. If Blue Hill should succeed in scoring a victory over Fairview, as competent observers predict, there will be a triple tie for first place.

* * *

Cameron Burrage, who last year showed plenty of promise on the Harvard squad, has turned up this season playing with Artillery. Apparently he is a welcome addition to Gen. Daniel Needham's team, for he has more than brought in his share of goals. **Gordon Walker**

Snow Conditions

New Hampshire

Hebron (Tenny Hill) — Two inches new snow with light crust. Fourteen-inch base with breakable crust. Eighteen degrees above and clear. Fair to poor skiing.

Bridgewater (Pasquaney Slopes) —Two inches new snow with light crust. Fourteen-inch base with breakable crust. Lower slopes broken out. Tow running. Skiing fair. Twenty-four above and clear.

Bristol (Sugar Hill) — Two inches new snow with light crust. Eight-inch base with breakable to unbreakable crust. Skiing fair. Twenty-six above and clear.

Bristol (Ski School Hill)—Two inches new snow with light crust Eight-inch base with breakable to unbreakable crust. Fair skiing. Twenty-six above and clear.

New Hampton (Mail Box Hill) —Two inches new snow with light crust. Eight inches of hard packed base in center of slope. Edges 10 inches unbreakable crust. Total snow 10 to 12 inches. Tow running. Skiing fair. Twenty-four above.

Dartmouth Region—Light snow expected to add to three and four inches. Colder weather likely for carnival.

Laconia—Skiing fair to good where broken out.

Cannon Mountain—8 to 20 inches snow packed base. Good.

Eastern Slope Region—Pinkham Notch, 3.5 inches new heavy snow over 26-inch base. **Jackson,** 4 inches settled powder on 10 old base with breakable crust. **Bartlett**—4 settled powder on 11 old base with breakable crust. **Intervale**—3.5 settled on 9 old base. **Kearsarge**—3 settled on 9 old base. **North Conway**—2.5 settled on 8 old base. **Conway**—2.5 settled on 11 base. Skiing good all points.

Quebec Here As Stranger To Olympics

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Due to the peculiarities of the Provincial Hockey League schedule, Boston Olympics and Quebec Beavers—or Castors as the French call them—will meet tonight at the Garden for the first time in three months. The game is the first of the usual two-game series, with the second taking place Sunday afternoon.

It was back in November that the Olympics and Beavers last faced each other. In fact, on Nov. 3, the local team inaugurated its high-riding policy for this season when it submerged the Beavers 6-4 for their first win on Canadian ice in two seasons. Just one week later, the Beavers came to Boston to split a two-game series at the Arena, and that was the last time they have been seen here.

Strangers

So it will be almost as though the Olympics are meeting strangers when the puck is faced at the Garden tonight. So much has happened since their Armistice Day battle that introductions may be in order. Since then, the Olympics have climbed to the top on an 11-game undefeated streak and slipped to second place where they are staving off the rush of Lachine, while the Beavers have taken a toboggan ride to the league cellar, where they seem destined to remain.

But though the club, itself, may appear strange, there are a few players on it who will be familiar to the Boston puck chasers. First there is Coach Theo Hamel, who played last year with Valleyfield, and who is as good a center as there is in the league; and then there is little Edgar Mentzel, who despite the fact that he is with a last-place club, ranks 10th among league scorers; and yet another who will be no stranger is Emile Fortin, who is tied for 11th in the scoring list.

Tied With Lachine

Meanwhile the Olympics can practically count themselves out of first place, and concentrate on keeping second. Lachine has rallied strongly during the past two weeks to forge into a tie with the locals, but where the O's have six more games to play, the Rapides have only three. Sherbrooke is well out in front with a seven-point lead over the O's and Lachine, and the Raiders have five more games to play.

For the first time since Jan. 12, Buddy Foster of Melrose will be back in the Olympic line-up, and will see action as center for Jack Harris and Junie Allen. Cliff Thompson will continue to center for the first line, with Paul Guibord and Bob Jeremiah on the wings, while the second line of Dick Lewis, Frankie Spain, and Gerry Desrosiers will remain intact.

O's Lose Stubbs

While the Boston team is strengthened offensively by the return of Foster, it will be weakened defensively by the absence of big Junie Stubbs, who is out with an injured eye. Stubbs' place will be taken by Jim Feeley, who will pair with Ty Anderson, while Bill Splaine teams with Art Smith. Tom Moon is scheduled to work both games in goal. Stubbs, who has scored four goals in the last three games, may return for Sunday's tilt.

* * *

The Provincial League lost a valuable player yesterday, when Tony Demers of Valleyfield joined Canadiens and took part in last night's game against Detroit. Tony, who possessed the hardest shot in the league and was able to get it off without a wind-up, assisted on one goal last night. Demers stood seventh in the scoring race, with 30 goals and 22 assists.

* * *

Prospects of the high-scoring line of St. Hyacinthe—Albert and Tony Lemay and Gordon Poirier —joining Montreal Canadiens seem to have ended for the time being. The players held a conference with officials of the pro club early this week, yet have played in both of St. Hyacinthe's games this week. The late January statement of Ulysses Paquin, vice-president of the circuit, that the league would not let them go, evidently holds true.

Crawford Notch—4 new snow on three-foot base. Skiing excellent.

Monadnock Region—Skiing fair; breakable crust; 10-in. base.

Tamworth Region—Light breakable crust over 16 inches. Fair.

Waterville Valley—Four new over 19 base. Skiing good.

Vermont

Mt. Mansfield—43 inches snow with 2 packed powder increasing to 66 including 2 packed powder. Skiing excellent on all trails and slopes.

Rutland—Pico Peak open slopes 16 base, one granular; skiing good. Sunset schuss midpoint 28 light breakable crust, good when broken.

Barre—Four new granular on 24 base. Good.

Brattleboro—Eight inches breakable crust. Fifteen inches Wilmington. Skiing poor.

Randolph — Braintree Valley, three inches new over 16 base. Light crust. Snow flurries.

Bennington—Two new snow Hedgehog Trail, Woodford, on 30-inch base. General conditions better than week ago.

Massachusetts

Berkshires—Mt. Greylock, two inches new powder lightly crusted over one to 14 inches hard base. Skiing on upper half Thunderbolt Trail, Bellows Pipe and Stony Ledge trails. Other Berkshire County trails need fresh snow.

University of Chicago Athletes Share in Student Aids—'Dizzy Dean Special'

Scholarship, Loans And Campus Work Provided

CHICAGO—University of Chicago, one of two endowed schools in the Western Conference, presents an obstacle to the needy student in a necessarily high tuition, but offers compensation in extensive opportunities for scholarships.

Of the 2,303 male undergraduates at Chicago 652, or 28.31 per cent, last year held such scholarships, which are administered by a committee of the Deans of the various schools and Divisions and for which any needy student may apply.

267 Athletes

Chicago athletes enjoyed scholarship grants in almost identical proportion with the whole student body. Of 267 men who are listed as athletes, freshmen numeral winners or on Varsity squads, 82 or 30.71 per cent hold scholarships in the amount of $16,591.60.

In addition, tuition remissions may be granted "in case of need to students of acceptable scholastic records" and eight athletes were among those granted remissions, for a total of $1300.

Extensive loan funds also stand at the university for grants to athletes or non-athletes upon the recommendation of the Dean of the applicant's school or Division. In 1939, 21 Chicago athletes were granted loans amounting to $2,947.99.

Paid $13,720.91

A Board of Vocational Guidance and Placement is maintained by the University for the placement of students seeking work while in school. Last year 103 Maroon athletes held campus jobs and were paid out of University or athletic funds according to Western Conference regulations. In aggregate they earned $13,720.91. Twenty-four of the jobs were NYA assignments, with the average annual earning about $135. The jobs ranged from cook's assistant to teacher, including field laborers and carpenters.

Off campus Chicago athletes likewise found extensive and varied employment, including butcher's, baker's, and a magician's assistant.

Concessions at the University of Chicago are let and concessionaire's jobs are not held by student athletes.

1940 Edition of the Boston Stanley Cup Champions

By a Staff Photographer

Back row (left to right): Art Jackson, Mel Hill, Desse Smith, Roy Conacher, Trainer Win Green, Flash Hollett, John Shewchuk, Red Hamill, Herb Cain, Eddie Wiseman. Front row (left to right): Frank Brimsek, Bill Cowley, Jack Crawford, Coach Cooney Weiland, Manager Art Ross, Capt. Dit Clapper, Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer.

Cubs' Problem Pitcher Declares He's a Holdout

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Dizzy Dean, the Chicago Cubs' problem pitcher, emerged from a two-hour conference with Owner Phil K. Wrigley today and declared he was a holdout.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—The 1940 edition of Jerome Herman "Dizzy" Dean, who steamed off pounds—15 of them—instead of words this winter, comes to town today in the interest of baseball.

That could well mean his own interests for he has yet to sign a Chicago Cub contract. Ostensibly, however, his visit will be in line of duty for a Mississippi baseball school with which he is connected.

The Cub hurler will chaperon a group of baseball pupils from Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan to the South Monday on a "Dizzy Dean special."

Impending Arrival

When P. K. Wrigley learned of Dean's impending arrival, the Cub owner said:

"That's fine. Maybe I'll get a chance to see him."

And no doubt he will. Diz, who collected $41,000 for winning 13 games in the last two years (seven in 1938 and six last year), has expressed little desire to toil for $10,000 a year, his original 1940 contract.

He returned two contracts unsigned, wrote two letters and finally resorted to long distance telephone late in January. He told Wrigley he wanted a contract that would provide for more money if he regained his old pitching form. Inasmuch as that is something of an old Wrigley custom anyway, the two reached a tentative agreement. So the signing, probably toward the close of Dean's visit here, may only be a formality. It is believed the agreement will fix Dean's salary at $12,000 or $15,000.

Was On Own

Dean, placed strictly on his own this winter and spring by a Cub edict, foresees only "a great year." Dean opines that he will "start every fourth day."

Dean has been bothered by a sore arm ever since his purchase from the St. Louis Cardinals in 1938 for $185,000 in cash and three players. However, he has indicated recently that the arm which averaged around 24 victories a season for the Cards from 1932 through 1936, is really on the mend.

Eighteen 'Green Book' Pages Devoted to N. L. Newcomers

NEW YORK (AP)—The National League, you may have heard, has some fancy rookies coming up this spring.

If you haven't heard you're going to, because Bill Brandt, the League's press representative, has just issued his annual "Green Book" with 18 of its 50 pages devoted to the exploits of the circuit's newcomers.

Red Tramback, for instance, the most valuable player in the Western Association in 1939, is about to make his major league debut with the New York Giants. He won 21 games as a pitcher last season and played 87 games in the outfield, batting .332. One night the slim southpaw held his opposition to seven hits and got four himself.

The Giants also will have the services of two others who were declared the most valuable in their leagues last season—Mickey Witek from the International and Babe Young from the Southern Association.

Tallest Man

The Pittsburgh Pirates have the tallest man in baseball, Pitcher Johnny (Whiz) Gee, 6ft. 9in., and a 20-game pitcher for Syracuse in the International in 1939. Bob Elliott and Maurice Van Robays are said to be ready to step into regular outfield berths.

"Pee Wee" Reese, the Louisville kid who stole the show in the Little World Series last fall, is all set to take the shortstop job away from Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers—a good trick to even try.

Every other club has some phenomenon bursting for glory.

But the Green Book has a lot of information on the veterans, as well as the freshmen.

Paul and Lloyd Waner, the Pirates' perpetual brother act, have the most hits over a long period of years. The first safety Paul hits in 1940 will be the 2,800th of his 15-year career. Lloyd, with the Pirates a year less, has hit 2,263. Twenty-one players have a lifetime record of 1,000 or more hits.

Fette Second

Bucky Walters, the Cincinnati pitching ace who led the league in earned run average and victories and was second in won-lost percentage, topped the loop in the opponents' batting average ratings. Tommy Holmes calculated that the collective batting average of all opponents off Walters was .220. By this system Lou Fette of the Bees ranked second at .233.

Max West of the Bees and Hank Leiber of the Chicago Cubs were the only sluggers to come up with home runs in every park in 1939. Claude Passeau, dividing his time between the Phillies and Cubs, was the stingiest pitcher on home runs—giving only nine in 274 innings.

The Green Book, in fact, explains everything about the National League except the World Series scores. You can't blame it for skipping those.

Detroit Now Has Reached Eight Games

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	22	6	7	112	56	51
Boston	22	8	4	116	69	48
Toronto	17	14	4	92	76	38
Chicago	14	16	4	71	96	32
Detroit	12	16	4	59	79	30
Americans	11	24	2	77	110	24
Canadiens	8	22	3	64	105	19

Results Feb. 8

Rangers 2, Toronto 1.
Detroit 2, Canadiens 1.
Chicago 3, Americans 2.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers lengthened their lead in the National Hockey League last night—but Detroit's amazing Red Wings continued to be the most-talked-about sextet in the loop.

For the Red Wings ran their unbeaten streak to eight-straight with a thrilling 2-1 conquest of the Montreal Canadiens.

Last night's No. 8 came when they staved off a Canadien drive in the final minutes.

The Canadiens' goal—by Hector (Toe) Blake—came on an assist by Tony Demers, who was signed during the day by the hard-pressed Canadiens when Smiley Meronek, another amateur signed the day before, came down with an illness. Demers came from the Valleyfield Braves of the Provincial Senior League.

The Rangers are deeply indebted today to Ott Heller, who gave them a 2-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs—and a three-point lead on the rest of the field.

Heller came through late in the third period to break a 1-1 deadlock. The shot zoomed by Turk Broda at 16:55 of the third period, and the Leafs, who had come from behind once during the game didn't have enough time left to do it twice.

Referee Ted Graham called 12 penalties during the rough game, with Bryan Hextall, who started the final scoring play, being off the ice a total of 15 minutes.

Meanwhile Chicago's Black Hawks maintained their hold on fourth place by stopping the muchly-harassed New York Americans 3-2 in a Chicago game.

The victory enabled the Hawks to keep ahead of the fast-climbing Detroit Red Wings.

Chicago broke away to a 2-0 lead but had to withstand an Amerk rally that netted two scores in the last period, one of them by the indomitable Eddie Shore.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cub Roster in Book Form

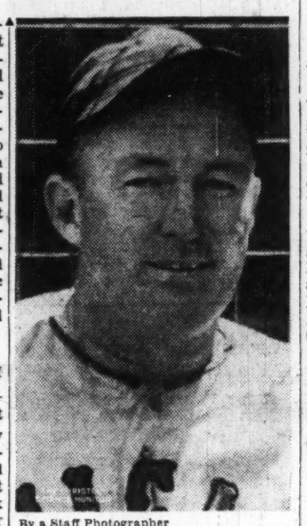
The most complete major league roster to reach this office comes from the Chicago Cubs. In book form, it includes the statistical and personal records of Gabby Hartnett and his men almost from the time they could spell baseball, until the present day. The spring training jaunt from Chicago to Santa Catalina Island and return is outlined on a map of the United States and looks like one of the more expensive Greyhound bus tours. In getting ready for the next National League campaign, the Cub party travels through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and, of course, Illinois.

Wrigley Field partisans are wondering if the Cub team will reflect the class of its roster. In preseason pennant talk, much is heard about the relative merits of the St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds, the defending champions, but Phil Wrigley's Chicago entry is not often conceded a sporting chance to reach the World Series. Even Hartnett was quoted as calling the Cardinals the next pennant team in the circuit presided over by Ford Frick. However, as always, the Bruins will probably be close enough to the top of the standing by late September to challenge in the bell lap.

Sixteen Pitchers

Sixteen pitchers head the list of names on the Chicago itinerary. The regulars held over from last year include Clay Bryant, Dizzy Dean, Larry French, Claude Passeau, Bill Lee, Vance Page and Charley Root. Most prominent among the new arrivals are Dick Bass, a 200-pound right-hander with 19 wins at Chattanooga; Julio Bonetti, an American League castoff who won 20 for Los Angeles; Ray Campbell, winner of 14 contests at Minneapolis; Vern Olsen, from Tulsa with 18 triumphs, and Ken Raffensberger, the former Cardinal lefty.

The future of Dizzy Dean remains in doubt, although, to listen to the right-hander, one would think his 1940 record is going to be 30 victories and no defeats. Bryant, after making his fast ball dance during 1938, was bothered by an arm injury in '39. His comeback will be watched with interest. Root cannot win much longer, though he probably is still an asset in the bull pen. It would seem, therefore, that if Hartnett expects to stay within reach of the Cards and Reds, he must get a lift from two or three of the minor leaguers mentioned.



By a Staff Photographer

Leo Hartnett

Todd From Dodgers

Hartnett will need more help behind the plate this year. To give himself relief two or three times a week, the manager has taken the veteran Al Todd from Brooklyn. Joe Collins, a .306 hitter from Los Angeles, and Clyde McCullough, up from Kansas City, are the rookie backstops. Judging by the rookies' modest minor league records, however, Hartnett or Todd will not be pushed.

Stanley Hack and Billy Herman will be back in their old infield spots at third and second. Billy Rogell, who arrived at Chicago in a straight swap with Detroit for Dick Bartell, will duel young Bob Mattick for the shortstop job at Catalina Island. Big Glen Russell was the first baseman in better than 140 games last year, but batted a slim .273—not enough for a regular at that position. The appearance of Phil Cavarretta's name among the infielders suggests that Hartnett has created competition for Russell this spring.

Galan in Left

The Chicago left fielder will again be Augie Galan. Although handicapped by injuries all during 1939, the Californian contributed a .304 batting average to the fourth-place finish of the Bruins. Hank Leiber's comeback at the plate takes care of center field. Last year the former Giant hit 24 home runs. That leaves Jim Gleeson and Bill Nicholson, holdovers, Dominic Dallessandro, Red Sox castoff who led the Pacific Coast League in batting at Los Angeles (.368), and Bernard Olsen, a Moline graduate and .312 hitter.

Dallessandro will get much attention at the California training camp. During his stay in the American League with the Red Sox he hit a mere .231. But Pacific Coast League critics maintain that the diminutive outfielder has come a long way since that 1927 season. Hartnett, for one, hopes so.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Joseph F. Carr, Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected President of National Football League for a 10-year term at opening session of annual executive meeting.

Five Years Ago

Gene Venzke won Hunter Mile, feature of Boston A. A. Games, in 4:17 3-5; Chuck Hornbostel, Indiana, victor at 1,000 yards in 2:14 1-5.

Reds to Have Monopoly On Cuban Ball Players

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—It looks as if the Cincinnati Reds have annexed the entire Republic of Cuba as a part of its baseball farm system.

Right now the 1939 National League pennant winners appear to have a cast iron monopoly on Cuba's playing talent, and the island is a paradise of sandlot baseball players.

Every kid from 10 years up is a fan, and if he isn't a fan, it's because he's too busy playing baseball.

Last year, through Herman Canal, Tampa Spanish speaking sports writer, the Cuban National Sports Commission, headed by Col. Jaime Marine, made an agreement with the Reds like this:

Four Best Players

"We will develop our four best players each year if you, senores, will be kind enough to look at them and give them, how-you-say-in-English—a break!"

Warren Giles, the Cincinnati boss, and Deacon Bill McKechnie, the mentor, reflected on the palmier days of senor Adolfo Luque, the pitching pride, and senor Miguel Gonzales, ex-Giant catcher and Cardinal smart-man, and said: "Why not?"

Colonel Marine, in Havana, has already done his part and within a few weeks, four Cuban baseball aces will join the Reds training camp here.

Cuba Is Anxious

So anxious is Cuba to be represented in the major leagues that the government is paying their expenses for the tryout.

Canal reports that there are literally thousands of baseball teams in Cuba, and it's a safe prediction that at least 100,000 Cuban boys and men play baseball.

Senor Al Lopez, a Spanish resident of Tampa and the Boston Bees' first-string catcher, said:

"The Reds will come up with some fine players ultimately. Of course most of the youngsters from Cuba will have to be farmed out. They'll learn English, become accustomed to American ways, and what is more important to them, be able to play baseball. It looks like a good idea from here."

Rochester Grid Dates

ROCHESTER, N. Y., (AP) — The University of Rochester football team will meet Denison University of Granville, O., for the first time this fall.

With a new coach, Dudley DeGroot, who coached unbeaten San Jose State (Calif.) last year, ready to take charge, university officials announced this seven-game schedule:

Oct. 5—Oberlin at Oberlin; 12—Denison at Rochester; 19—Amherst at Amherst; 26—Hamilton at Clinton; Nov. 2—Kenyon at Rochester; 9—Union at Rochester; 16—Hobart at Rochester.

British Consols Bonspiel

HALIFAX (AP)—Bridgewater defeated the Halifax Curling Club rink, 14-9, here Feb. 8 to win the British Consols Bonspiel for the Nova Scotia championship and the right to represent the Province in the Macdonald's Brier play. Skipped by S. S. Rafuse, the Bridgewater rink eliminated Sydney earlier in the day to meet Halifax for the title.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 2, Toronto 1.
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 3, New York Americans 2.

International American League

New Haven at Indianapolis (postponed).

American Association

St. Paul 5, Kansas City 3.
Omaha 4, Tulsa 0

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

Middlebury 5, Norwich 5.
Nichols J. C. 9, American International 6.

Rickey Thinks Cardinals Are Overrated by Rivals

NEW YORK (AP) — Branch Rickey, general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, is shouting about the rest of the National League making his club a pennant favorite.

"It's a conspiracy, that's what it is," he complained during his visit here this week. "These other clubs are just trying to get the pressure off themselves and on us. Why we might be the biggest surprise of the season—in the wrong way, I mean.

"We haven't settled that infield problem. Yes, we're counting on Martin Marion for shortstop and that will free Jimmy Brown for some other spot. But we don't know yet whether he'll play second or third and we can't expect him to keep moving back and forth."

♦ ♦ ♦

Right in the midst of Rickey's expose of the Cardinal weaknesses up walked Bill McKechnie, manager of Cincinnati's champion Reds.

"What are you fellows all picking on us for . . . why should," he started to inquire of McKechnie.

"You've got me all wrong, Branch," retorted the Deacon. "I'm picking my own team."

♦ ♦ ♦

Walter Briggs, Jr., youthful Vice-President of the Detroit Tigers, whom Commissioner K. M. Landis relieved of half a million dollars in cash and playing talent, now takes a lawyer with him everywhere he goes. . . . At least, that is what he told his intimates when he introduced a stranger to them at the various baseball sessions this week. . . . And the local grape vine hears Landis will move out of Belleair, Fla., and go to Sebring when Larry MacPhail and his Brooklyn Dodgers begin congregating at Belleair.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh might come up with a trade before the season starts. . . . Managers and owners of the two clubs were in several huddles Tuesday. . . . Frank Frisch, incidentally, is going to put his Pirates through two workouts a day at their San Bernardino training camp instead of the one that Pie Traynor always preferred. . . . Manager Bill Terry of the Giants is going to his Florida camp by way of Memphis. . . . Johnny Vander Meer, who lives in New Jersey, has gone to Cincinnati and will leave for camp from there. . . . He has been working out in a gym and feels in his best condition, he will have you know.

♦ ♦ ♦

Roy Cullenbine showed everybody who cared to look his $25,000 check (No. 2030) for signing with the Dodgers, but some folks still figure there is a catch to that much money. . . . The club's explanation is this: Cullenbine was offered a total of $30,000 for signing and one year's play, cut up any way he wanted. That is, he could have had a $20,000 bonus and $10,000 salary, but he chose to take the $25,000 bonus right now and $5,000 during the season.

Prusoff Making Comeback

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., has shown those who said four years ago he would never play tennis again.

In 1932 the critics predicted a bright future for the husky youth after he had won nine straight tournaments and beaten Don Budge three times. By 1935 he had climbed to 13th national ranking.

Then, one day, attempting to board an elevator, Prusoff was caught between floors and was injured. He didn't handle a racket for two years.

Today, he is following the Southern winter tournament and again nudging the leaders for a place near the top.

He won 10th ranking last year on his brilliant comeback, but says "that's not high enough."

Those who saw him upset Bobby Riggs of Chicago, America's No. 1 amateur, at Orlando recently are inclined to agree with him.

"There's not much difference in the first 10 amateurs," Prusoff declared. "A shot missed here and there in the big tournaments may mean a climb or drop of two or three notches.

"Right now I'm putting my shots in shape so I won't miss 'em when they count. I'm getting better every tournament and I hope to make a good showing in the summer events."

Wide World

Robert Riggs (left) and Henry Prusoff, winner and runnerup, respectively, in the recent West Palm Beach tennis tournament.

British Soccer

LONDON (CP)—Queen's Park Rangers practically clinched the championship of South B regional soccer group Feb. 8 by defeating Southampton, 4-1, at Shepherd's Bush. With 26 points the Rangers lead Bournemouth by two points and have a much superior goal average. The teams each have one game to play.

Arsenal, champion of South A Division, drew 2-2 with Watford in London and West Ham United trounced Charlton Athletic 5-2 on the latter's ground.

Jay Thomas of Hollis, L. I., regular forward on Syracuse's freshman quintet, is the younger brother of Al Thomas, former Dartmouth cage standout.

Palm Beach Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., faced Grace Amory of Palm Beach in the women's golf tournament final today after upsets which eliminated two favorites.

Miss Hicks yesterday went five extra holes to defeat the National women's champion, Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Amory, showing surprising improvement, easily ousted the tournament titlist, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 3 and 1.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

Northwestern 32, Butler 30.
Ohio 52, Marietta 28.
Centenary 40, Loyola (New Orleans) 33.
George Washington 47, Toledo 37.
Washington and Lee 39, Maryland 19.
Northwest Nazareue 48, Lewiston N. 41.
Emery and Henry 42, Milligan 25.
Rollins 61, Tampa Univ. 46.
Richmond 39, Hampden Sidney 34.
Elizabethtown 39, Gallaudet 35.
American 55, Delaware 42.
Davis and Elkins 68, Morris Harvey 38.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 57, St. Norbert 43.
College of Emporia 42, Sterling 34.
Eastern (Ky.) T. 46, Union (Ky.) 40.
Georgetown (Ky.) 51, Ken Wesleyan 36.
Lake Forest 48, Milwaukee Engineers 33.
Augsburg 35, St. Thomas 32.
Westminster (Pa.) 44, Youngstown 37.
Northwestern (Wis.) 43, Wis. Mines 27.
Wooster 70, Heidelberg 23.
Kent State 33, Akron 27.
Wittenberg 49, Findlay 43.
Wilmington (O.) 29, Morehead (Ky.) 27.
Lawrence Tech 45, Dyke Commerce 44.
Penn 31, Alliance (Pa.) 26.
Slippery Rock 41, Grove City 27.
Mansfield (Pa.) T. 31, Ashland (O.) 29.
St. John's 64, Hofstra 30.
Springfield 59, Middlebury 25.
Florida 36, Miami 23.
Washington and Lee 39, Maryland 19.
Richmond 39, Hampden-Sydney 34.
Williams 42, Wagner 31.

Players Farmed

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International-American Hockey League farmed out George Agar and Rags Johnson, rookie forwards, to Minneapolis in the American Association.

Big Ten Sports Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The seventeenth renewal of the Illinois Relay Carnival at Champaign Feb. 17 shares attention on the Big Ten sports schedule for next week with Conference basketball teams, entering the final half of their race.

More than 30 of the Middle West's top teams and more than 500 outstanding track and field performers combine to make the Carnival one of the most important events on the indoor track program. Teams from each Big Ten school will be entered, their only appearance together before the Conference championships.

Conference cage teams play their sixth games Monday and on Saturday enter the final stages with their seventh contests. Purdue's leaders play at Chicago Monday while Northwestern is at Illinois, Michigan is at Indiana, Ohio State at Iowa and Minnesota is at Wisconsin. Saturday Chicago plays at Michigan, Illinois at Purdue, Indiana at Northwestern, Iowa at Minnesota in their second meeting, and Wisconsin at Ohio State.

Big Ten wrestling teams are busy with 10 matches scheduled for the week, topped by two outstanding intersectional engagements. Indiana, Conference title holders, entertains Oklahoma A. & M., national champions, on Monday and Saturday Michigan, tied for second in the Big Ten last year, meets perennially strong Penn State at State College, Pa.

Five swimming meets, all Conference events, include Indiana at Purdue, Iowa at Michigan and Minnesota at Northwestern Saturday.

Up to Feb. 1 of the current school year, Syracuse varsity teams moved at a .667 winning clip, exclusive of ties. In 41 contests, Syracuse won 26, lost 13 and tied two.

WHERE TO DINE

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

Lore of the Prickly Pear

ONE TRAVELING the highways, or any little side roads, in southern California sooner or later comes upon a clump of prickly pear. *Tree cactus* he may call it, but, by whatever name, he will hardly pass it by unnoticed, for it strikes a note of insistence in the landscape. It grows as far south as the border, since it was originally brought in from Mexico to be established in the mission gardens and in the gardens of the early Mexican settlers. Just how far north it is to be found, I do not quite remember—as far as Santa Barbara, I am safe in saying; and it seems to me that I have seen some fine clumps of it in Gaviota Pass.

The plant itself, growing from ten to fifteen feet high, is bold and startling of outline. Formed as it is of sprawling oblongs, flat slabs which rise one on top of another pushing out to the right and to the left, it looks as if some imaginative child had originated it, drawing with a free and none too precise hand. As a matter of fact, children do like to copy it. Blossom and fruit bring to it a great gaiety—first the blossom, then the fruit, never the two processes going on at the same time—for, in its own generous free-hand way, it is extremely orderly of habit. After the cactus fashion, the satiny blossoms come in wreaths around the edge of the oval slabs —oftenest yellow, sometimes red, and more rarely pink. I am told that one variety has a brown blossom, but I do not recall having seen it.

* * *

The prickly pear is an *Opuntia*. We have here two varieties, the *Opuntia Ficus-indica*, or Indian fig, and the *Opuntia tuna*. When the fine rows of pears stand stiffly up where the blossoms were, then I know that, if the fruit is red, the plant is an *Opuntia tuna*, whereas, if it is yellow, it is the Indian fig. All varieties, fruits as well as plants, seem to be called by our Mexicans indifferently *las tunas*.

When I see a group of tunas with my mind's eye, there is invariably a fragment of old adobe wall near. Actually, although there are some groups without any accompanying fragment, yet there are many with such a bit of ruin; for the prickly pear is a definite link with the Spanish-Mexican past of our state. In the early days, they were used extensively for hedges and corrals, since they grew quickly and without irrigation, and their sharp spines made them effective as barriers. In the first known description of California by an American writer, that by a man named Shaler who arrived here in 1805, there is a brief mention of the prickly pear, which he mistakenly assumed to be indigenous. He writes: "Most of the fruits and vegetables of Europe have also been naturalized in California, where they come to great perfection. The only fruit peculiar to this country that I have seen is the pitaya; it is a species of the pricking pear, or Indian fig, and has a most delicious flavor."

* * *

The fruit of the prickly pear was much prized in the early days. That it is juicy was in itself an asset in a country where water was not plentiful. It made good food for the Indian neophytes of the missions. Our Mexicans of today are particularly partial to it. On a side wall of many a little Mexican home, in the season of its fruitage, you may see hanging a basket of the ripe tunas. I frequently plan to eat one myself; but it seems as if there is always a good stout barbed wire fence between me and the clump of tuna plants, or else I am with someone who is in a hurry. One dare not be in a hurry when he begins to eat a tuna, for the fruit is covered with tiny fine prickles. I can definitely remember having eaten the tuna but once. I had been riding horseback over the hills with a friend, when we came upon a fine clump of tunas with the characteristic fragment of adobe wall hard by. We did some romantic surmising about the old home which had once stood here; then we dismounted and my friend, using much more energy than intelligence, set about preparing a tuna for us to eat. With his pocket knife and a little stick, he awkwardly possessed himself of one of the fruits. Having impaled it on the stick, he began scraping off the prickles with his knife. The scraping process was plentifully interspersed with wrathful ejaculations and little anguished jerks at his fingers when the prickles evaded the knife. At length the great moment came, when I accepted gingerly the piece which was proffered me on the end of the knife. Mr. Shaler of history must have had a more auspicious experience than mine, for I cannot say that I found the flavor delicious. The most that I can say is that it immediately reminded me vaguely of something else. Since I was a small child, I had eaten the little beach apples of the *Mesembryanthemum aequilaterale*, or sea-fig, which grows abundantly on the sand dunes and cliffs of the Pacific shore. As I ate the tuna, it seemed to me that there was a similarity of taste. Thinking this over, wondering whether it was actually so, I came upon the information in a book of Spanish place names of California that Tunitas was named so from the "little beach apples." So evidently someone else must have thought just as I did, that there was a similarity of taste—at any rate, someone called the little beach apples *little tunas*.

* * *

The correct way of preparing a tuna for eating is to make a little whisk broom of grass and brush the prickles off with it. The Mexicans are adept at this, because they like the tunas. I have been asking my friends lately: "Did you ever eat a prickly pear?" When they do not recognize it by that name, I change to: "Cactus appl. " Most of them say vaguely: "Well, yes," and proceed to relate some such indecisive and unfortunate experience as my own. One friend tells me that, once upon a time, at a meeting of the Women's Shakespeare Club of Santa Barbara, the hostess served prickly pears as a special treat. She says they were juicy and sweet and tasteless and difficult to eat, although the guests were given the assistance of a little knife and a little fork. She cannot remember whether the prickles had been removed, but feels uncertainly and somewhat aggrievedly that they had not!

* * *

In modern gardens of the Southwest, *Opuntia* is taking its place assuredly. It is used on large estates where there is plenty of room, usually in a special garden with other forms of cactus, agaves, century-plants, yuccas, and aloes,—all picturesque plants of the desert type. I remember twice, in the past few months, seeing garden usage of it which afforded me great pleasure. One was typical of its use in modern small American gardens, where it was used as a partial hedge in front of a small home in the San Fernando Valley. Pomegranate and olive trees and century-plants bore it appropriate and effective company. The other was a fine example of its primitive use in a Mexican garden. I was driving with a friend out toward Puente, which is not so far from La Habra, when, going along a side road, we came suddenly upon a charming picture—a Mexican home with a great swirl of the tunas forming a wall around the northwest corner of the grounds. In the free clean-swept area which it protected, the owners of the home, a fine strong-looking couple, were at work. The wife was hanging a white washing on her clothesline, and every piece went billowing gaily out with the brisk breeze as soon as it found release from her capable hands. Her husband was splitting chunks of wood on a chopping stump. I wished to have a good look at this heroic picture, but my companion said blunt things to me about the impropriety of staring at people and whisked me relentlessly past. I could manage with less barbed wire, less hurry, and less convention in my life! As I have been writing this, it seems to me that the *opuntias* must be coming into bloom just now, and that it is high time to be going out into the country to make sure. I cannot afford for a single year to miss that glistening show of red and yellow wreaths!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Rug Pattern

The children slept. Light from fresh tallow dips
Haloed her hair, explored the checkered cloth
Where fragments lay beneath her fingertips,
Bright wools, kept safe from predatory moth.
The calm fraternity of walls and trees.
Enclosed her there and as the hour grew late
With still no pattern having power to please,
She heard the brown brook sing, bearing the freight
Of autumn on its breast. Smiling, she traced
The fallen leaf, the undulating line
Of forest waters. Years have not erased
Scarlet and russet of her own design.
When dusk comes early and the nights are long,
Her children's children know the brown brook's song.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

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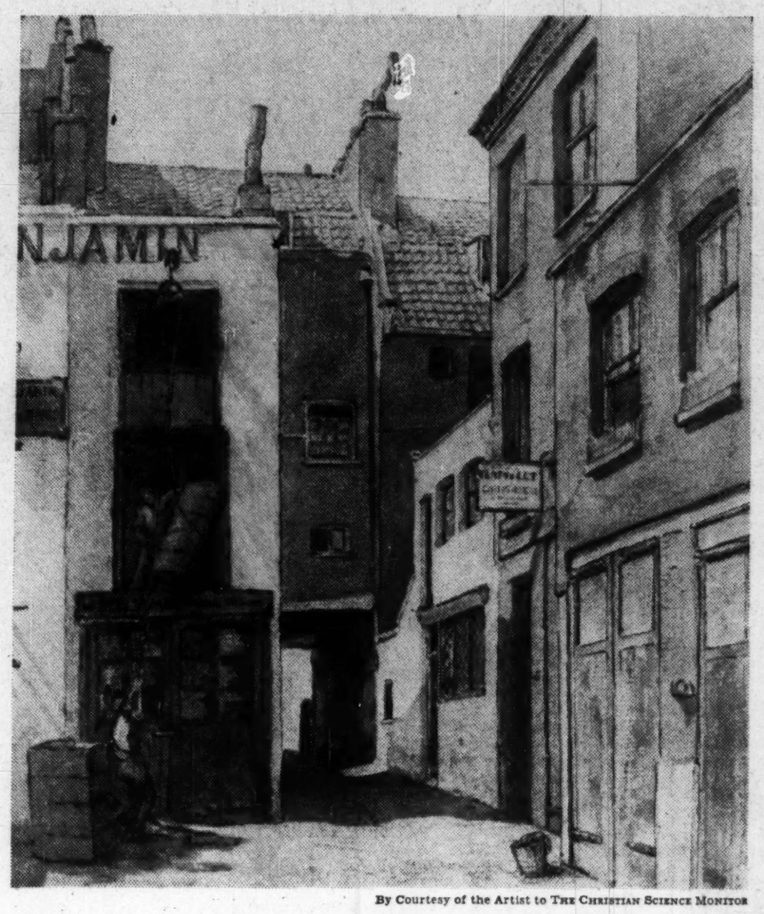

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARRINGTON MEWS, SHEPHERD'S MARKET: *A Water-Color by Marjorie Croft*

SHEPHERD'S MARKET, Mayfair — curious names to find in the most aristocratic quarter of London, names that suggest rural activities and country scenes. There are no shepherds anywhere today, nor fairs; but there is, nevertheless, a definite old-world atmosphere surrounding the buildings of the Market, that cling together as they have done since the days when May Fair was held annually in the large open space between Berkeley Square and Park Lane.

Edward Shepherd, the architect who built the Market, lived close at hand in a low, white house, standing in its own grounds and possessing a little lodge. He it was who gave the name to the place and, as far as is known, he was the only shepherd ever connected with it.

The artist accurately depicts in her water-color the type of buildings that survive, with their crooked chimneys, tiled roofs, and oddly spaced windows. In the center of the drawing is a typical entrance way, full of strong shadow color, and on the left a small leather factory which claims to be the only factory now working within the radius of three miles.

Cities in the Sun

There is something in the way the palm fronds hang,
torpid over a glass harbor,
the way the sails of fishing boats hang slack,
masts not rocking,
something about the dissonant chorale of bells
that marks the hour
with very tone and not with time,
that speaks of noontide
more than the angle of the sun itself:
a quality of shadow,
immobile, azurine, across old yellow walls,
a sense of somnolence,
of latticed semi-gloom, of shuttered quiet:
an intermission to the drama
of a morning and an afternoon;
and here, the sudden laughter
of the lime-green macaw on his perch
explodes and falls in echoes,
like a stone abruptly dropped into a placid pool.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

A First Survey of Rome

AN AFTERNOON IN February, when there is only a soft summer wind and the sun feels like May, is an ideal moment for a first look at Rome from the Janiculan Hill.

The general direction of the Tiber, as it traverses Rome, is from north to south, and nearly the whole of the city lies eastward of it. On the west is only the ridge of the Janiculum, nearly parallel to the river valley for about a mile, then sinking abruptly at its northern extremity to the low ground where stands S. Peter's and the Vatican palace, and rising again, under the name of the Vatican hill, in the gardens of the palace, and so on northward to the picturesque crest of Monte Mario with its cypresses and villas.

Just at the southern extremity of the ridge a fine broad plateau is thrown out like a bastion commanding the city, a point of view and also a strategic point of importance, from the time of Ancus Marcius seven centuries before the Christian era to that of the French siege in the nineteenth century. Tradition also holds the ground, declaring that here S. Peter suffered martyrdom. Accordingly, here stands a church, supposed to be founded by Constantine; but the present building was erected by the Spanish Ferdinand and Isabella, in some year not remote from the famous fourteen hundred ninety-two.

The city lies below, a mass of buildings closely packed. Its general aspect is extremely uniform; this City of Seven Hills scarcely shows the slightest elevation of one point above another; this City of Father Tiber is not lighted up with one gleam of water, so low the river lies in its bed, and so shut in is it by buildings adjacent.

There is no doubt a moment's disappointment; but soon one begins to detect the Palatine ruins, huge masses of brickwork among the ilex and cypress-trees to the right of the closely crowded roofs; and then the three great arches of Constantine's Basilica, yawning wide like the mouth of a cavern; and the ragged crest of the Colosseum; and the enormous globe of the Pantheon, coming up among the roofs, as some strange unlighted moon might surge above the horizon.

Outside the city, the ground rises in soft green slopes, with here and there the light walls and square turrets of some villa. On the horizon is the long, irregular line of the Sabine and Umbrian Appennines, extending from north to south,—the Alban Hills lie southward and nearer; and isolated, on the north, is the Soracte of Horace. In the sunshine of the early afternoon these are little more than misty outlines, but as the hours go by they assume great clearness of contour against the blue; the high snowy ridges grow whiter; beautiful violet and grey tones mark the ravines; and the scattered towns on the lower slopes glitter, groups of white specks against the dark-green forest background.—From "Rome of Today and Yesterday: The Pagan City," by JOHN DENNIE. (New York: Putnam.)

Rubinstein's Mother Loved Music

IN THE LONG living room above the pencil factory the furniture was meager, but it contained one luxury that always moved with the family no matter what else was left behind—Kaleria's big square piano. No sooner were the Rubinsteins settled in Moscow than Kaleria began to teach Jacob to play. Jacob was a quick pupil but a slippery one; when his lesson was over he was gone instantly from the room and Kaleria, sitting alone, would play on. Soon she would hear a little sound behind her and know that curly-headed Tonia was standing there, his blue eyes fixed on her hands. "I watched my mother play at the piano, and I loved it." So wrote Anton Rubinstein when he had become famous.

Kaleria did not begin to teach Anton to play just yet; there had been nothing to indicate that he was in any way remarkable. True, he sang all day to himself, running about the house and yard in his belted white blouse, and his songs had tune and rhythm. One afternoon, hearing strange high scraping sounds, Kaleria ran into the music room and found the boy, his small face very serious, trying to play on a fiddle he had improvised from wood and elastic.

"So you want to make music, Tonia?" said Kaleria Rubinstein, and led her son to the piano.

Anton was five years old. All summer Kaleria taught him, tying him to the chair when she was too busy to sit in the room, placing on the scrolled music rack Czerny, Clementi, Hummel, Herz, Diabelli, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner. When his sixth birthday came in November, Anton had tasted them all and had composed a song of his own called *Meine Laura*. For two years Kaleria continued to teach him but as she afterward confessed, with no slightest notion of the dazzling career that lay ahead. She taught music to Anton as she taught it to Jacob, because she loved music.—From "Free Artist," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (New York: Random House.)

The Christian Prayer for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN FAITH, founded on the teachings of Christ Jesus, has had too many proofs that omnipotent God exists in the fullness of divine dominion, to doubt His infinity or His perfection. The consistent conclusion, then, must be that any inharmony, any imperfection, is illusion, regardless of how real it may appear to human sense.

Christian Scientists believe the inspired Word of the Bible. They acknowledge God as the omnipotent, omniscient creator of man and the universe. They understand that God, being perfect, created only perfection.

Despite the fact that during the past centuries there have been numerous wars and many internal disturbances of nations, and that today the world is distressed by new wars, it is evident that, since God is the one omnipotent, flawless creator, mankind is seemingly held in a state of illusion or hypnosis whose concepts are untrue, unreal. Surely war cannot exist in the creation of the infinitely good creator.

Jesus of Nazareth refused to accept any inharmony or imperfection as real or substantial. His simple, practical, logical teachings revealed the omnipresent perfection of God and the spiritual man of His creating. Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Obviously, the truth to which he referred was the fact that only God's perfect spiritual creation exists, no matter how real the material illusion to the contrary may seem to be. The Master's clear realization of this spiritual truth is illustrated by his healing of the man who had been blind from birth, as recorded by John. Jesus repudiated the contention of the human belief about the man's blindness and, through his Christly vision of the natural, irresistible perfection of being, healed the man.

Referring to the *modus operandi* of Jesus in his healing ministry, Mary Baker Eddy, the revelator of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

As one gains an understanding of the teachings of Christian Science, the human dream that life and being are in finite matter is dispelled. The "correct view of man," which is freeing mankind from the illusion of sin, discord, and war, reveals the eternal peace of the divine government of God, Mind, the All-in-all, as immutable; for nothing except good can be present or have power in God's universe.

Through establishing in human consciousness the truth about the real man and the real universe of God's creating, Christian Science is destroying belief in the reality of disease, lack, and war. Intelligently thinking and living from the basis of one Mind, God, men will cease to give reality to evil and help to bring about, here and now, the natural government of righteous law and unbreakable spiritual peace. The affirmation of the unalterable perfection of the universe, as it is created and constituted by God, and the consequent denial of reality to all that seems to oppose this divine fact, constitute the effective, Christianly scientific prayer for world peace.

When one is solving a mathematical problem, he utilizes the applicable mathematical rules. He knows that the correct answer already exists, and that it will be unfolded to his consciousness as he keeps his thought in harmony with the basic rules. Similarly, in solving human problems, Christian Scientists have learned that the solution can be attained only as one bases one's thinking on the divine facts of true creation. Such thinking and knowing dispel illogical, baseless illusions from human consciousness and establish conditions which harmonize with God's law and the perfection of spiritual reality.

The only possible basis for permanent world peace was clearly foreseen by Mrs. Eddy, who writes on page 340 of Science and Health, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Christian Scientists have a tremendous opportunity today to help heal the world of fear, selfishness, lack, war, and other inharmonious beliefs. Based on the "correct view of man" as wholly spiritual, Christianly scientific prayer will help to awaken mortals from their discordant illusions. Then, and only then, will the eternal peace and plenty of God's universe be seen as the actual, present, immutable reality. The natural order of infinity and dominion will surely be consciously with us when, in the words of Paul in his letter to the Ephesians (4:13), "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Preghiera Cristiana per la Pace

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA FEDE CRISTIANA, fondata sugli insegnamenti di Cristo Gesù, ha avuto troppe prove che l'onnipotente Dio esiste nella pienezza del dominio divino, per dubitare della Sua infinità o della Sua perfezione. La conclusione logica, dunque, deve essere che ogni discordia, ogni imperfezione, è un'illusione, per quanto reale possa sembrare al senso umano.

Gli Scientisti Cristiani credono nella Parola ispirata della Bibbia. Essi riconoscono Dio come l'onnipotente, onnisciente creatore dell'uomo e dell'universo. Comprendono che Dio, essendo perfetto, creò soltanto la perfezione.

Nonostante il fatto che durante i secoli passati vi sono state numerose guerre e molti sconvolgimenti interni di nazioni, e che oggigiorno il mondo è afflitto da nuove guerre, è evidente che, poichè Dio è l'unico onnipotente, immacolato creatore, l'umanità è apparentemente assoggettata ad uno stato d'illusione od ipnosi i concetti del quale sono falsi, irreali. Certo la guerra non può esistere nella creazione del creatore infinitamente buono.

Gesù di Nazaret rifiutò di accettare ogni discordia od imperfezione come reale o sostanziale. I suoi insegnamenti semplici, pratici, logici rivelarono l'onnipresente perfezione di Dio e l'uomo spirituale della Sua creazione. Gesù disse (Giovanni 8:32): "E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi". È manifesto che la verità alla quale egli alludeva era il fatto che solo la perfetta creazione spirituale di Dio esiste, per quanto possa sembrare reale l'illusione materiale che testifica al contrario. La chiara realizzazione di questa verità spirituale da parte del Maestro è illustrata dalla sua guarigione dell'uomo che era stato cieco dalla nascita, com'è raccontata da Giovanni. Gesù ripudiò l'asserzione dell'umana credenza sulla cecità dell'uomo e, per mezzo della sua visione Cristiana della naturale, irresistibile, perfezione dell'essere, guarì l'uomo.

Alludendo al *modus operandi* di Gesù nel suo ministerio sanativo, Mary Baker Eddy, la rivelatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pagg. 476, 477): "Gesù contemplò nella Scienza l'uomo perfetto, che gli apparve dove l'uomo peccatore, mortale, appare ai mortali. In questo uomo perfetto il Salvatore vide la somiglianza di Dio stesso e questa corretta visione dell'uomo guarì gl'infermi".

In misura che si raggiunge una comprensione degli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, il sogno umano che la vita e l'essere sono nella materia circoscritta viene dissipato. La "corretta visione dell'uomo" che sta liberando l'umanità dall'illusione del peccato, della discordia e della guerra, rivela la pace eterna del divino governo di Dio, Mente, il Tutto-in-tutto, come immutabile; poichè nulla eccetto il bene può essere presente o avere potenza nell'universo di Dio.

Col consolidare nella coscienza umana la verità sull'uomo vero e l'universo reale creato da Dio, la Scienza Cristiana sta distruggendo la credenza nella realtà della malattia, della scarsità, e della guerra. Pensando e vivendo intelligentemente sulla base dell'unica Mente, Dio, gli uomini cesseranno di dar realtà al male e contribuiranno a stabilire, qui ed ora, il governo naturale della giusta legge e della pace spirituale infrangibile. L'affermazione dell'inalterabile perfezione dell'universo, come fu creato e costituito da Dio, e la conseguente negazione della realtà di tutto ciò che sembra di contradire questo fatto divino, costituiscono la preghiera efficace, Cristianamente scientifica, per la pace mondiale.

Quando uno risolve un problema matematico, utilizza le regole matematiche applicabili. Sa che la soluzione corretta esiste digià, e che verrà manifestata alla sua coscienza in misura che egli mantiene il pensiero in armonia colle regole fondamentali. Similmente, nel risolvere problemi umani, gli Scientisti Cristiani hanno imparato che la soluzione può essere raggiunta soltanto in quanto che si fonda il proprio pensiero sui fatti divini della vera creazione. Tali pensiero e conoscenza dileguano le illusioni illogiche, infondate, dalla coscienza umana e stabiliscono condizioni che armonizzano colla legge di Dio e colla perfezione della realtà spirituale.

La sola base possibile per la pace mondiale permanente fu chiaramente prevista da Mrs. Eddy, che scrive a pagina 340 di *Science and Health:* "Un solo Dio infinito, il bene, unisce uomini e nazioni; costituisce la fratellanza dell'uomo; pone fine alle guerre; adempie la Scrittura, 'Ama il tuo prossimo come te stesso'; annienta l'idolatria pagana e cristiana,—tutto ciò che è ingiusto nei codici sociali, civili, criminali, politici e religiosi; uguaglia i sessi; annulla la maledizione sull'uomo, e non lascia nulla che possa peccare, soffrire, essere punito o distrutto".

Gli Scientisti Cristiani hanno un'immensa opportunità oggigiorno per contribuire a sanare il mondo dalla paura, dall'egoismo, dalla scarsità, dalla guerra, e da altre credenze discordanti. Fondata sulla "visione corretta dell'uomo" quale interamente spirituale, la preghiera Cristianamente scientifica contribuirà a risvegliare i mortali dalle loro discordanti illusioni. Allora, e soltanto allora, si vedrà l'eterna pace ed abbondanza dell'universo di Dio come realtà attuale, presente, immutabile. L'ordine naturale dell'infinità e del dominio sarà di certo conosciamente con noi quando, con le parole di Paolo nella sua lettera agli Efesini (4:13), "tutti siamo arrivati all'unità della fede e della piena conoscenza del Figliuol di Dio, allo stato d'uomini fatti, all'altezza della statura perfetta di Cristo".

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1940

Modernity Invades Colonial Lincoln

Harvard Professors' "Design for Living"

(1) Home of Prof. W. F. Bogner. (2) Marcel Breuer designed this house for himself with all glass exterior wall in living room. (3) Lincoln's Rural Square. (4) Dr. Walter Gropius, internationally known Harvard instructor, makes this modern structure his home.

Old Homes and New Mingle in Lincoln

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

LINCOLN, Mass., Feb. 9—This mellowed Yankee community of rustic, colonial homesteads dominated by the traditional, gleaming white church spire is one of the last places one would expect to see invaded by modern, flat-roofed houses. Yet nowhere in New England has modern architecture sunk its roots more deeply or been seen to greater advantage than right here on the outlying acres of the James J. Storrow estate.

Almost around the corner from the little village square that has changed but little in the memory of Lincoln's oldest resident, four Harvard professors are living in an atmosphere of their own creating, a modern world set apart in the midst of antiquity. The philosophy of Thoreau who broke with convention to live in a shelter of his own designing on the near-by shores of Lake Walden nearly 100 years ago is written into the unfamiliar angles of the modern homes which now house the families of Professors Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, James Ford and W. F. Bogner.

Was it not the one-time sage of Walden Pond districts who said: "We know not what it is to live in the open air. Between the hearth and the open field are too many material obstructions. If one designs to construct a dwelling, it behooves him to exercise a little Yankee shrewdness, lest after all he finds himself in a workhouse, a labyrinth without a clue, a museum or a prison of blank walls."

As sharply drawn as Thoreau's unconventional ideals are the four ultra-modern dwellings in which the Harvard instructors virtually link the field with the hearth through the use of glass walls. And home interiors are tailored to the immediate demands of the families for more light, more fresh air and sunshine, plus a thorough orientation of shelter to site and compass. Walls have all but vanished through the utilization of glass, screens and sliding panels. And Yankee shrewdness is visible in the practical application of modern building materials and methods of construction to modern housing needs.

Standing in the living room of Professor Breuer's home which looks out into an apple orchard through a complete wall of glass, we said: "You certainly get plenty of sunshine and light." And then came the logical question: "But how do you heat the place in winter?"

Apparently the Professor had been asked that question many times before, for he had the ready reply: "Our chief concern is not heating the house in winter, but keeping the place cool in summer. Even in the dead of winter, the glass panels radiate solar heat so that I have been obliged to install a second thermostat in the north of the house to keep the oil burner working for those rooms. The sun turns the thermostat off too frequently in the living room."

He estimated that heat costs for his six-room house were no greater than a conventionally constructed home of similar size, despite the extensive use of glass. Practically all of the glass is on the south side of the building, which is part of the shrewd orientation of shelter to site. A cantilever roof helps to shield the living room from the sun in summer.

The living room is 13 feet high with a plywood ceiling, an all-glass exterior wall, an all-granite wall on the fireplace side and plywood on the interior wall. The side opposite the fireplace is separated from the rest of the house by sliding screens and a visible staircase to the second floor. The four houses range from $10,000 upward.

By making the living room normal in height, Professor Breuer said he could have saved $1,000. Another $1,000 could have been cut off by using less stone. He also has a porch as expensive as a room. And while his house has only six rooms, it has the cubic footage of a conventional eight-room house, he said.

Through prefabrication and construction of modern homes on a mass development basis, he believed that thoroughly modern homes for the solution of individual needs could be built for $5,000 apiece.

Mrs. Roosevelt Talks on Peace And Education

Society of Dames of Harvard and M. I. T. hear President's wife on the duty of women.

Peace and education—these are two of the vital foundations which the women of tomorrow's world must support with stronger girders, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told 400 members of the Society of Dames of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology who yesterday afternoon jammed beyond capacity the small Peabody auditorium of stately Phillips Brooks House in the Harvard Yard.

Regarding peace, Mrs. Roosevelt did not refer to the present European conflicts as continuing on an indefinite basis. Throughout, she seemed to base her explanations on a "when war ends" foundation—rather than on an "if war ends" thesis. When war ends, declared the First Lady, "we must offer a solution in successful democracy."

But Mrs. Roosevelt hastened to explain that the democracy to which she referred must be a proven one—if it hopes to cope with the huge problems of peace and war in the world of the future. It must be a democracy that can act and react "quickly enough," she added, "yet we know that democratic ways are often slow—slow to seep down to the masses." Speeding up this process, the President's wife intimated, might well be one important objective toward which the women of tomorrow can direct their efforts.

Related Subject

Continuing her train of thought about the slowness with which modern ideas percolate down to the lower stratas of society brought Mrs. Roosevelt onto the closely related subject of education.

"Despite all the progress that has been made in the last generation," the First Lady stated, "there still isn't equal educational opportunity for all." This point she aptly illustrated from her great store of personal experiences in America's blighted districts. She told of primitive mountain cabins, of families whose children went to school alternate years because there were not clothes enough to go around, of students who walked miles daily to meet their school bus which carried them more miles to their schools.

Mrs. Roosevelt then returned to her main theme—what the United States can offer toward peace, world peace. She declared that it is possible that Europe may be very nearly exhausted economically at the conclusion of the present struggles. This, she pointed out, can raise an entirely new problem — namely, how weakened nations who have squandered their energies in battle can resume economic and social relations with countries stronger because they have not been so drained.

Ready to Sacrifice

"It's going to cost us a great deal to give them a chance to compete with us on equal terms," she said. "But if we don't do this, what have we got? How can we keep our higher, more expensive standards of living." in these words, Mrs. Roosevelt appeared convinced that the United States must be prepared to sacrifice to keep up world standards as well as its own.

All this tended to emphasize anew the idea which was perhaps Mrs. Roosevelt's chief cornerstone —that the world, and the world's thinking, and consequently women's thinking and planning must, in a world which adversity is drawing closer together, forsake national creeds for international.

Women must face these facts, Mrs. Roosevelt told her audience. "You must establish the fact that you really have an interest in the world of tomorrow," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt left Boston for Washington late last night after an evening spent with Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, Mrs. Conant, and the 12 holders of Harvard's Nieman Journalism Fellowships.

A Touch of the Nipponese

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Shinji Fujishiro Fills a Vase

Mrs. Fujishiro is one of a number of Boston Japanese women who will serve tea and cakes in native costume at the Japan Society of Boston flower and foliage arrangement exhibit in Horticultural Hall, Boston, today and tomorrow.

Inimitable Flower Arranging Of Japanese Now on Exhibition

A flower show featuring exotic and interesting arrangements of flowers, foliage, and vases in the Japanese manner is being held by the Japan Society of Boston today and tomorrow at Horticultural Hall. The show, which is the mid-winter meeting of the Japan Society, opens at 8 p. m. in the small exhibition room to the left of the main entrance of the Horticultural Society building at 300 Massachusetts Avenue.

Twenty exhibitors, American and Japanese pupils of Kinsei Nakagawa, a well-known "flower master," have arranged naturalistic displays employing evergreens, flowering shrubs and blooms. In Japan, flower and foliage arrangement is a high art studied by both men and women. Mr. Nakagawa, whose style is in the Saga Misho School, holds six certificates from Japan in flower arrangement, one of which permits him to teach advanced pupils in Japanese flower arrangement.

According to Kojiro Tomita, Curator of Asiatic Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Japanese flower and foliage arrangements are based on attempts to recreate natural outdoor scenes in miniature. One display in a large shallow bowl, with a rock and a pine branch arranged in "wind blown" fashion duplicated, for instance, a scene at the seashore.

Big Flood Control Fund Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Flood control advocates in the House, claiming support of 100 members, organized today to promote a campaign to increase by $50,000,000 the $70,000,000 recommended by President Roosevelt for flood control during the next fiscal year.

Chairman W. M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi of the House Flood Control Committee appointed Representatives Robert T. Secrest (D), Ohio, Lawrence Lewis (D), Colorado, Jack Nichols (D), Oklahoma, Thomas A. Jenkins (R), Ohio and B. W. Gearhart (R), California, as a committee to present the proposal to a House appropriations sub-committee.

Twenty-three House members who attended a meeting called by Representative Secrest endorsed the program. Mr. Secrest said the budget recommendation would prevent the Army engineers from starting new projects and force curtailment of work underway.

Besides Mr. Whittington and Mr. Secrest, among Representatives at the meeting were Charles R. Clason (R), Massachusetts, Wade H. Kitchens (D), Arkansas, Clyde T. Ellis (D), Arkansas, W. F. Norrell (D), Arkansas and Sam Hobbs (D), Alabama.

Shawmut Bank Taking Finnish Aid

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston offered today through Frederick A. Carroll, Trust Officer of the bank, to act as a depository for money which, upon receipt, will immediately be forwarded to Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland in Washington, D. C.

The funds, unlike those received by former President Hoover's Finnish Relief Fund, will be used for the unrestricted purchase of war materials to aid in the defense of Finland. The Hoover funds are used exclusively for civilian relief.

In a simple appeal, signed by many prominent Bostonians, the necessity for this high-speed plan of aid to Finland was pointed out in these words: "She must be supported in her self-defense, if other means of aid are to avail."

Col. Henry Breckenridge of New York, Assistant Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, upon hearing of the plan wired his encouragement, saying that in his opinion it should be the model for the rest of the United States. He said, "It is perfect, simple, direct, inexpensive."

British Steamer Asks for Help

The Coast Guard intercepted a distress call today from a British steamer, the Sea Rambler, which advised she had a hatch stove in and was making water, and asked all vessels in her vicinity to stand by, according to the Associated Press.

She gave her position as about 540 miles due east of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Radio men ashore said it was possible that help was on the way, with radios silent because of wartime conditions.

Timilty Says Police Will Check on Beano

Reports of a big beano game in an outlying district of the city this evening, with prizes running into hundreds of dollars, brought assurances from Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty this morning that the incident will be investigated.

Following the announcement yesterday by the Ordinance Committee of the City Council that beano games in Boston would be investigated, John J. Spencer Chief of the Licensing Division in the Mayor's office, said this morning, "As far as I know no 'beano situation' exists in Boston."

Commissioner Timilty, asked this morning about Mr. Spencer's further statement that no complaints from the Police Department had been received, suggested that the Licensing Chief "check his records."

Capt. Harry Grace of Police Division 18 in Hyde Park, where tonight's game is scheduled to be held, said, "All games are run in violation of the Mayor's rules but not in violation of the law in my opinion."

The law, Captain Grace explained, says that prizes may go as high as $100 but the Mayor's rules limit prizes to only $5 in merchandise. He said the police were not reporting violations of the Mayor's rules.

It was reported at City Hall today that the Mayor's rules appeared on the license and any infraction of them was subject to prosecution.

Declaring that it was up to the police to enforce regulations governing beano games, Mr. Spencer said he would "be amazed" if the police didn't report infractions.

According to Mr. Spencer, Captain Grace has notified Commissioner Timilty, in reports on beano conditions in Hyde Park, that he believed two games operating there were resorting to subterfuge to circumvent the law in regard to cash prizes.

Captain Grace, Mr. Spencer said, expressed the opinion that although ostensibly boxes of candy were being awarded winners, the boxes contained money. Operators of both games were duly warned, he said.

Mr. Spencer made public a letter to Theodore F. Lyons, Chairman of the City Council, in which Mr. Spencer stated, "The Licensing Division will welcome any definite information regarding violation you can give." The letter also said that the Division would refuse to issue a new license to any one Mrd. Lyons or the police indicated was breaking the law.

Despite reports that many beano games are operating six days a week when the law limits operation to one day in seven, Mr. Spencer said that no complaints on this score had been entered at the Licensing Division.

Persons familiar with beano conditions in Boston said today that operators estimate they lost $1,000,000 from the time of Mayor Mansfield's "purge" over three years ago and the reopening of beano games a few months ago.

There were reports current at City Hall today that pressure had been put on the Ordinance Committee to stop the proposed investigation.

Fresh Vegetables Plentiful Despite Freeze in Southland

Weekly Food Shopping Report

California, Arizona, Cuba, Chile, and Argentina are helping out the Boston supply as well as the variety of fresh vegetables and fruits, contributing to a display in the market places of Metropolitan Boston that is considered remarkable in view of the recent cold wave in Florida and Texas that froze quantities of growing produce.

Prices on many of these vegetables and fruits are practically the same as in recent weeks, though price advances followed the freeze in some items. An actual decline at wholesale within the past few days featured a few items that previously had advanced.

California carrots are quoted today at 5 cents a bunch in some large chain stores, and in some places as low as 4½ cents. Iceberg lettuce from California is as low as 4½ cents a head in some stores, and 7½ cents in others.

Large chain stores offer spinach at three pounds for 15 cents, fresh crisp celery 10 cents a bunch, and Prince Edward Island turnips, 2 cents a pound. But prices are higher on some items and indications point to further advances where supplies of specific items are seriously reduced because of the freeze. Beans are relatively high.

In Faneuil Hall market stalls, green beans are from 25 to 28 cents a pound; wax and lima beans, too, are around 25 cents a pound; Brussels sprouts 25 cents a quart; broccoli, 15 to 18 cents a pound; cabbage 5 to 8 cents a pound; onions, 5 to 10 cents a pound, the range covering yellow, white, and Spanish type; winter squash 3 cents a pound and up; Maine potatoes 45 cents a peck; Prince Edward Island potatoes 60 cents a peck and up, and tomatoes 20 cents a pound and up.

Florida strawberries continue in the market despite the freeze, though it may effect the situation later. Prices are around 35 cents a pint, as compared with 30 cents recently and even less a few weeks back.

Peaches from South America are a colorful attraction in the Faneuil Hall area, where they are marked $1 a dozen. Santa Rosa plums are 40 cents a dozen; Argentine grapes are available at 25 to 30 cents for sweet grapes, and 35 cents for seedless; Cuban papaya melons are 25 cents a pound and weigh about two pounds each and Chilean honey dew melons 65 cents each.

Meats are plentiful and about the same in price as last week, though some chain stores offer concessions on some items.

Melrose Honors City of Flint's Captain

After having received one of the biggest public receptions ever tendered by his home City of Melrose, Mass., Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, Captain of the City of Flint, today was enjoying his first real "at home" for many months.

Keeping out of the limelight for the first time since the return of his ship to Baltimore 13 days ago, the skipper spent the day quietly with his wife.

He plans to return to New York on Sunday and will shortly begin a series of lectures.

At the dinner given by the city last night and later at the public reception in Memorial Hall, Captain Gainard told overflow crowds of his thrilling experiences on the City of Flint when it was captured by a German prize crew.

Captain Gainard was presented with an inscribed gold watch and chain, and Mrs. Gainard received a silver loving cup and bouquet, gifts of the City of Melrose.

At the reception, a set of resolutions of the Melrose city government, embossed and bound in leather, and a gold citizenship medal from the Veterans of Foreign Wars were presented to the Captain.

Town Votes Cash For Mill Opening

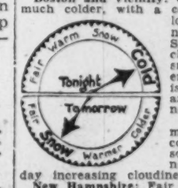
BELLINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—This little community looked forward today to seeing the doors of the Bellingham Woolen Company swing open for the first time in two years as a result of town action in easing the company's tax problems.

Voters at a special town meeting last night decided unanimously to purchase a house and two tracts of land owned by the company for $2,300 to give it funds to lift tax liens. The money will come back to the Town Treasury in the form of taxes.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and much colder, with a cold wave tonight; lowest temperature near 10 degrees; Saturday mostly cloudy followed by snow; fresh northerly winds, diminishing late tonight and becoming northeast.



Maine: Fair and much colder with a cold wave in the south portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

New Hampshire: Fair and much colder, with a cold wave in south portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow.

Vermont: Fair and colder, much colder in south portion tonight; Saturday cloudy, followed by snow.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and much colder with a cold wave in east portion tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, followed by snow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and much colder tonight; Saturday snow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northerly winds, diminishing late tonight and becoming northeast over south portion; snow squalls tonight; Saturday snow over south portion and partly cloudy over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	24	New Orleans	62	59
Chicago	26	26	New York	34	32
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	41	37	Philadelphia	37	33
Kansas City	18	16	St. Louis	33	33
Los Angeles	53	53	San Francisco	52	51
Miami	70	64	Washington	37	36
Minneapolis	-7	-8			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 9.
B—Minimum, Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:17 a. m.; height 9.0 feet
Saturday, 12:32 p. m.; height 9.5 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Allegheny Uprising," with John Wayne. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "At the Circus," with The Marx Bros. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"City in Darkness," with Charlie Chan. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Exeter—
"All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. 3:30, 6:20, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "High School," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Anne Shirley, 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Earl of Chicago." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Secret Four." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35. Also "Escape to Paradise," with Bobby Breen and Ken Taylor. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: Lew Parker & Co., Patricia Norman. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart, in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Remember the Night," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Mont St. Michel," "Radio Blockade," Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm," "Remember When?" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "She's Got Everything," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"Information Please"; "Nassau"; "Topnotch Tennis"; Birds of the Western Hemisphere; "Alpine Skiing"; cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

University—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Private Detective." 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Also "At the Circus," with the Marx Brothers. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Radio—Page 14

Other Events

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Lecture on "The Singers of Tales: Individualities in a Tradition." (Illustrated.) Doors open at 7:30, but closed at 8 o'clock and throughout lecture.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. Also guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward at 2.

Symphony Hall—
Last travelogue in this series of Burton Holmes lectures. "More About Sweden." 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Garden Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Frances Brockman, violinist. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Lecture on "Le Théâtre et la Vie," by M. Louis Allard, conférencier officiel de la Fédération de l'Alliance Française. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Dever Breaking Precedents By Goldman Practice Inquiry

The private law practice activities of Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, were under investigation today at the orders of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, in an effort to dispel or prove rumors circulated for some time regarding Mr. Goldman.

The Attorney General disclosed that following charges made by Reuben L. Lurie, Boston attorney, he appointed Jacob J. Kaplan, Former Special Justice in the Dorchester District Court and former Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, as Special Assistant Attorney General, to conduct a private investigation.

Bias Intimated

Mr. Lurie, as counsel for the Atlas Finance Company, under official fire of Assistant Attorney General Goldman on charges of illegally high interest rates, had charged that Mr. Goldman, as private counsel for a client, had sued for cancellation of alleged illegal notes and in connection with the case threatened indictments, the Attorney General said.

While revealing the investigation had been ordered, Mr. Dever expressed confidence in his assistant and said that as the complaints were made by Mr. Lurie, as counsel for the Atlas firm, "I naturally view the source of the complaint as not entirely disassociated from bias."

Mr. Lurie gained considerable prominence through his initiation of the Boston Bar Association investigations which resulted in the resignations of John F. Dowd as Sheriff of Suffolk County and John Patrick Connolly as Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court for Civil Business.

Attorney General Dever called attention to the fact that since the investigation was begun Mr. Goldman has obtained "convictions in every case which he has tried against loan agencies under indictment." The drive against the loan agencies, he said, will continue and Mr. Goldman will remain in charge of the prosecution.

Mr. Dever also pointed out that William P. Husband, State Bank Commissioner, has since refused to lift the suspension against the Atlas Finance Company.

Dever Believes in Goldman

Mr. Goldman, earlier in the Dever Administration, conducted a successful drive against illegal activities of collection agencies, a campaign which received considerable publicity.

Mr. Dever said while he had "faith and confidence" in Mr. Goldman, who "has performed public service of great value while in this office," he had ordered the precedent-breaking investigation because of "the importance of my department being above every suspicion."

It is understood Judge Kaplan's investigation includes other phases of Mr. Goldman's private law practice outside the Atlas Finance Company case. These phases involve Mr. Goldman's connections with cases handled by his law office associates. One of these cases involved the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Bay State Acts On B. & M.'s Plans

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, at the recommendation of William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, today called a meeting of Boston & Maine Railroad officials to discuss what course the Commonwealth should take in regard to the B. & M.'s reorganization plan under which the bondholders have been asked voluntarily to accept a new issue of bonds in place of the ones they now hold.

The State's interest in the Boston & Maine Railroad is the $9,100,000 in bonds which it holds. It is one of the largest blocks held.

Governor Saltonstall pointed out that under a 1934 statute the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor's Council and Attorney General, can do "certain things" concerning refunding plans.

The Governor, when asked what the State would do, replied that "the State should co-operate in every way possible to prevent the railroad going into bankruptcy."

The purpose of today's conference, at which Mr. Hurley and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, were present, is to find out what the State can do.

Three Shifts Hit By Textile Groups

Nation-wide elimination of the third shift in textile-plant operation will be sought by Massachusetts textile employers and employees, it was learned today following a conference between James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and a 16-member sub-committee of textile operators and workers.

It was announced that the subcommittee at its next meeting will ask the members of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Co-operation to confer with similar commissions in the other New England States with a view toward eventual abolition of the third-shift system throughout the country.

Today's meeting was called as a result of some textile concerns in Massachusetts operating three shifts, despite a previous agreement that only two shifts would be operated. Although the Commissioner has attacked the employment of the third shift, he said he would not impose restrictions on the industry which would prevent business from coming into Massachusetts or when its use is necessary to meet rush orders which would go to other industrial States if Massachusetts firms could not fill them.

The sub-committee is considering various problems in the textile industry preparatory to recommending legislative action in Massachusetts to aid the industry. These recommendations will be submitted to the 1941 Legislature by Mr. Moriarty.

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With Edges	24.95	19.95
"Coop" Selected Ridge Top Hickory	14.50	11.95
Few Insured	15.75	12.95
Imported Ridge Top Ash	9.50	7.50
Flat Top Hickory	6.50	3.95
Edges—Expertly mounted		$5.00
Auto Ski Carriers		$3.75 to $8.50

For Side-Top or back of car.
Climbers—Plush skin and and canvas $1.00-.$5.00
HARVARD Cooperative Society
Harvard Square, Cambridge

Additional Gifts to Community Fund

Following is an additional list of subscriptions to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund received from individuals and from companies and employees:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$3,200—Jacob and Barnet D. Gordon.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs George H. Swift.
$2,450—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Gryzmish.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Gryzmish; Bennett Rockman.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett S. Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Green.
$1,100—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Simon.
$1,000—Sidney Rabinovitz; Mrs. Charles Goddard Weld, additional (total to date $3,000); Mrs. Clarence C. Williams, additional (Total to date $2,500).
$750—"I. F. F."; Mrs. Coleman Levin.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Green.
$625—James B. Lord.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. Albert I. Gordon; Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. Sachs, additional (Total to date $725).
$550—Mrs. Joseph Slotnik.
$525—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thurman.
$500—Morris Borkum; "From a Friend"; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daniels; Mr. and Mrs. William Dexter; Mrs. Nathan H. Gordon; Edwin C. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors, additional (Total to date $3,500); Mrs. Carrie Shelley; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Swartz.
$450—Philip P. Chase.
$425—Jacob N. Segal.
$400—Philip Cohen; Dr. and Mrs. James Bryant Conant; Mrs. Henry Ehrlich; Miss Rosamond Hunt; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Katz; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sterman.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hanauer; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis L. Snider.
$330—Henry J. and Louis B. Sharaf; Samuel A. Singer; Mr. and Mrs. Max Starr.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bloomfield; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goldman; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gondelman; Prof. and Mrs. Edwin C. Kemble; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lefavour; Oscar Musinsky; Israel Nesson; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rudnick; John B. Sullivan, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Wyner.
$275—Max Leibson; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schaye.
$250—Morris Blinder; David Braude, Joseph A. Daniels; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Groper; Harry N. and Abraham S. Guterman; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Spinoza; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour M. Strecker.
$225—David C. Levin.
$220—Jesse Stam.
$200—Mrs. Louis Baer; Prof. Charles T. Copeland; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Jackson; Mrs. Morton Jolles; Abraham I. Kaye; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody, additional (Total to date $1,481); Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shapiro; Mrs. John F. Sherman; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welling.
$180—Miss Margery Peabody.
$175—Benjamin Hurvitz; Mr. and Mrs. Max Slater.
$165—Mrs. Lawrence Oppenheim.
$150—Nathaniel Alford; Hyman Diemont; Louis Kabatchnick; Harry J. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Linchitz; William P. McEvoy; Mrs. Saltonstall Meyer; Dr. Harry Sagansky; Louis Schwartz; Mrs. Richard H. Soule; William V. Wallburg; Louis Zepfler.
$144—David Stern.
$125—Mrs. Edina Campbell-Dover; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Jones; Joseph M. Linsey; Lester S. Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schacht; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Snider; Nathan Ullian; Moses Wernick; Moses Williams, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Yarchin.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Saitow.
$115—Mrs. Henry W. Harris.
$110—James J. Axelrod; Ferdinand S. Bloom; Abraham B. Cibel; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Dangel; Bernard Gilbert; Mrs. Samuel Gryzmish; John Marder.
$107—Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman.
$105—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Svetkey.
$100—Martin K. Alintuck; Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker, additional (Total to date $250); Miss Alta E. Bennett; Mrs. Edward Bertman; Mr. and Mrs. Alec Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collens; James H. Connors; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice A. Creem; Leon David; George Dietz; Samuel H. Ehrlich; Harry Falkson; John M. Gleason; Mr. and Mrs. Barnett D. Cordon; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hamlen; Levering Hathaway; Charles M. Hollander; I. I. Kotzen and Ely Hurvitt; Mr. and Mrs Bernard A. Joslin; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Krafsur; Mr. and Mrs Nathan I. Lipson; Allan M. Macleod; Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller; Milton Women's Club; Robert B. Nathanson; Mr. and Mrs Martin W. Newman, Dr. Harry Ostrer; Mrs. William A. Parks; George W. Phillips; Joseph W Powell, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rice; Simon Rosen; Mr. and Mrs. William Rosenberg; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rosenfield; Mrs. Morris Rudnik; Mrs. Robert Sachs; Edgar H. Savage; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider; Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Sears, additional (Total to date $600); Abraham Shocket; Mr. and Mrs. Newton H. Sobin; Mrs. John C. Spring; A. D. Stein; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strauss; Louis Tichnor; F. A. Von Lieberman; J. L. Wiseman; Max D. Wit, additional (Total to date $375); Mr. and Mrs. George Zakon.

Companies and Employees

$43,952—Harvard University, all departments, staff, students and employees, first report ($15,252 through Special Gifts Division; $28,700 through Industry and Finance Division—School and College Group).
$8,000—United Drug Company and Liggett Drug Company, Inc. and employees.
$3,450—Swift Interests in Greater Boston.
$3,408—Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, officers and employees.
$3,284—H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc. and employees, additional (total to date $9,794).
$3,161—Swift Interests in Greater Boston employees.
$2,600—Jenney Manufacturing Company and officers.
$1,925—C. H. Sprague & Son Co. & Associated Companies and employees, additional (Total to date $5,125).
$1,817—S. S. Pierce Company and employees, additional (total to date $9,479).
$1,685—First National Stores Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date $25,044).
$1,678—United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refinery employees and Meloripe Fruit Company employees.
$1,647—White Fuel Corporation and employees.
$1,587—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company employees, additional (Total to date $5,008).
$1,466—H. A. Johnson Company and employees.
$1,428—W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation employees, additional (Total to date $2,044).
$1,427—American Sugar Refining Company employees.
$1,392—Whiting Milk Company and employees, additional (Total to date $3,755).
$1,001—New England Confectionery Company and Lovell & Covel Company employees
$1,000—Boston Ice Company employees; Massachusetts Investors Trust; New England Confectionery Company and Lovell & Covel Company.
$968—George E. Warren Corporation and employees.
$869—Superior Laundry Company, Inc., and employees.
$866—Armour & Co. and employees.
$850—Ward Baking Company employees.
$800—Boston Ice Company.
$779—Daggett Chocolate Company employees.
$750—Eastern Racing Association, Inc.
$701—General Sea Foods Corporation.
$670—Monsanto Chemical Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,206).
$659—Star Brewing Company and employees.
$631—Standard Brands Incorporated employees.
$630—Lewis & Fox Company.
$607—Wald Baram Company and employees.
$600—National Casket Company.
$532—Loose Wiles Biscuit Company.
$531—Arthur D. Little Inc. employees.
$523—Boston Varnish Company and employees.
$521—Boston Sausage & Provision Company Incorporated employees.
$500—Burton Furber Coal Company; Gilman Brothers Inc.; Merchants & Miners Transportation Company; Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company and employees; The Texas Company; Tide Water Associated Oil Company.
$490—Price Brothers.
$463—The Texas Company employees.
$454—Haffenreffer & Company Inc. employees.
$447—Frost Coal & Oil Company and employees.
$442—Lincoln Oil Company.
$440—Glendale Coal Company employees; Loose Wiles Biscuit Company employees.
$436—Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd. employees.
$419—United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, Inc. and employees.
$405—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Company employees, additional. (Total to date $525.)
$400—Croft Brewing Company; General Baking Company; Standard Brands, Inc.
$399—Jenney Manufacturing Company employees.
$375—Rival Foods Inc.
$365—Sun Oil Company employees, additional (total to date $1,150).
$364—Metropolitan Coal Company employees, additional (total to date $1,308).
$350—Ben Burk Inc. employees, additional (total to date $736); F. L. Dunne Company; Moxie Company.
$337—General Baking Company employees, Roxbury.
$333—National Analine & Chemical Company employees.
$310—Atlantic Salt Company.
$305—Gould & Cutler Corporation and employees.
$300—Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company; Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd.; General Seafoods Corporation; National Biscuit Company; Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.
$293—Hall Baking Company and employees; Merchants & Miners Transportation Company employees.
$292—Boston Beer Company employees; Keystone Manufacturing Company employees, additional (total to date $541).
$289—Webster-Thomas Company and employees.
$280—Corn Products Refining Company and employees.
$275—Wilson & Company, additional (total to date $700).
$271—McLean Hospital employees, additional (Total to date $766).
$266—Walter Baker & Co., Inc. employees.
$262—Boston Molasses Company; Moxie Company employees.
$259—C. W. Claflin Company and employees.
$258—Felton & Son, Inc. and employees.
$255—P. Pastene & Co., Inc. and employees.
$251—Burton Furber Coal Company employees.
$250—Batchelder & Snyder Company, Inc.; The Best Foods, Inc.; Economy Grocery Stores Corporation and employees, additional (Total to date $5,500; Feine Trimming Company; C. E. Hall & Sons, Inc. Company and employees; Harvard Brewing Company; Joseph P. Manning Company; McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
$247—Cody Distributing Company employees; Sandoz Chemical Works Inc. employees.
$246—John Morrell & Co. and employees.
$245—National Distributing Company.
$236—Metropolitan Sales Corporation employees.
$228—Babson's Reports employees; Boston Retail Liquor Dealers Association.
$227—Howard Johnson Company employees; National Biscuit Company employees.
$225—Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 14.
$222—Johnson-Appleby Company and employees.
$216—Drake Bakeries Inc. and employees.
$215—General Ice Cream Corporation employees.
$211—Joseph P. Manning Company employees.
$209—Berwick Cake Company employees.
$203—D. J. Cutter & Company and employees.
$202—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., employees.
$200—Brighton Dressed Meat Company; Daggett Chocolate Company; Frosted Food Sales Corporation and employees (General Foods Sales Company); A. H. Morse & Company and employees; E. S. Morse & Company and employees; R. O'Brien & Company, Inc., employees; Seven Oaks Dairy Company, Inc., and employees; J. Slobodkin & Company; Somerville Retail Package Stores Association; James J. Sullivan, Inc., and employees, additional (total to date $400); William Zakon & Sons, Inc.
$198—Joseph Middleby, Jr., Inc., and employees.
$190—Metropolitan Boston Retail Liquor Package Stores Association.
$188—Brooks Hospital employees; Shell Oil Corporation employees, additional (total to date $837).
$185—National Boston Lead Company and employees.
$178—Wadsworth Howland & Company, Inc., employees.
$163—Batchelder & Snyder Company, Inc., employees.
$160—Brigham's, Inc.; Crafts of Boston, Inc.
$157—American Dry Ginger Ale Company, Inc., and employees, additional (total to date $502); East Boston Coal Company.
$155—The Gobelin Company, Inc.; Reid, Murdock & Company and employees.
$152—Carpenter-Morton Company employees.
$150—Angier Chemical Company and employees; Dawson's Brewery, Inc.; Arthur D. Little, Inc.; C. Pappas Company, Inc.; the Sherwin-Williams Company; Snider Fuel Corporation; Standard Grocery Company.
$149—The Sherwin-Williams Company employees.
$148—Petroleum Heat & Power Company employees.
$145—Megowen Educator Food Company employees.
$143—Deerfoot Farms Company and employees; New England Waste Company and employees.
$141—National Creamery Company and employees; C. Pappas Company, Inc., employees.
$140—National Distillers Corporation of New England.
$139—New England Provision Company employees.
$135—Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., and employees; Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation employees.
$134—Doughnut Corporation of America and employees; Tide Water Associated Oil Company employees.
$133—Edwin R. Sage, Inc., employees.
$128—Eastern Distilled Spirits Company employees.
$125—Boston Sausage & Provision Company, Inc., additional (total to date $1,225); Consolidation Coal Company; Golden Dome Bottling Company; E. F. Kemp, Inc.
$121—Gilman Brothers, Inc., employees.
$119—Croft Brewing Company employees.
$118—Beacon Wiper Supply employees; Commonwealth Grocery Company; Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation employees.
$117—Betty Alden Products, Inc., and employees; New England Dairies, Inc., and employees; Wetmore Savage Division employees.
$115—Franklin Square House employees; Carl Weitz Company and employees.
$113—Kasanof's Model Bakery, Inc., and employees.
$110—Ce-Lect Baking Company; Nemrow Bros., Inc., additional (total to date $610).
$109—Durand Company employees.
$108—John E. Cain Company employees; James O. Welch Company employees.
$106—Albert D. Duplain.
$105—Costello Distributing Company, Inc., and employees.
$104—White Bros. Milk Company, Inc., employees.
$103—C. M. Kimball Company and employees; Edwin R. Sage, Inc.
$102—The Liquid Carbonic Corporation and employees; S. & B. Beef Company.
$100—S. Albertson Company, Inc., additional (total to date $300); Ailes & Fisher, Inc., Barclay Brown & Jones, Inc.; Bay State Wholesale Liquor Company; Beacon Beef Company; Boston Beer Company; Boston Market Terminal Company; John E. Cain Company; A. & G. J. Caldwell, Inc.; Calvert Distillers' Corporation; Carpenter-Morton Company; Cody Distributing Company; Continental Distilling Corporation; D'Arrigo Brothers Company; Eagle Shoe Manufacturing Company, Inc.; East Weymouth Wool Scouring Company; George D. Emerson Company and employees; Glendale Coal Company; Granada Wines, Inc., and employees, additional (total to date $225); Hall & Cole; H. N. Hartwell & son; Abraham Klopot, additional (total to date $500); Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation; Liberty Beef Company, additional (total to date $350); Lyndonville Creamery Association; M. & M. Transportation Company and employees, additional (total to date $600); Master Bakers' Association of Greater Boston; Joseph P. McCabe, Inc.; Metropolitan Sales Corporation; National Analine & Chemical Company; Charles Niedner's Sons Company; R. O'Brien & Company, Inc.; O'Donnell-Usen Fisheries; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., and employees; Readville Distilleries, Inc.; Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.; Sawyer & Company; Sexton Can Company, Inc.; Standard Mailing Machines Company; Sweeney Lynes & Company; Ward Baking Company; James O. Welch Company; Wesco Waterpaints, Inc.; White Bros. Milk Company, Inc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Saturday, Feb. 10		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Fragments from the Opera "Hary Janos." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Rome's Midnight Voice. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg.; 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA 4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs": talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Church Women Attend Annual Day of Prayer

More than 300 Greater Boston women from nine Protestant denominations joined today at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in observing the annual World Day of Prayer. Similar annual meetings are held in Christian communities all over the world today.

The theme of this year's meeting, which was conducted by Mrs. Leslie E. Swain of Providence, R. I., vice-president of the Women's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, was from Isaiah 30:15: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

Included in the program, prepared by Miss Muriel and Miss Doris Lester of London, England, were hymns, responsive readings, Bible selections, inspirational writings from other sources, and prayers.

Describing conditions both in this country and abroad Mrs. Swain said: "Although fear has become a commonplace in the world today, Christians do not need to fear for they have for comfort the words of Jesus, 'Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.'"

The Act of Dedication, written by Evelyn Underhill and read at the service by Mrs. Swain, included the statement: "The world's discords impinge upon us from every direction. Let us tune our minds to God's eternal harmony and rhythm."

Thanks was expressed that through the World Day of Prayer Christians could unite in one body to demonstrate their oneness in interdenominational service. The offering was to be used to continue work among migrants in the United States and to aid the Christian College and Hospital at Vellore, India.

Refugee Children To Camp in Hills

NEW LONDON, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—Colby Junior College,—faculty and sudents—was busy today establishing a summer camp for refugee children in the hills of New Hampshire to introduce "these new Americans" to their adopted land.

Karel Hudec, Consul-General of Czechoslovakia in New York City, opened a fund-raising campaign by addressing the student body and faculty at morning chapel. Present plans call for a month's camp for 20 girls between the ages of 6 and 12, who will be selected by the American Committee for Christian refugees in New York.

Dredge Shovels Scoop Gold From the Yukon

OTTAWA—During 1938 the nine dredges operated in the Yukon by Consolidated Gold Corporation handled 8,550,600 cubic yards of gravel, which yielded 60,055 fine ounces of gold and 14,413 fine ounces of silver.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have yet to see the woman who couldn't stand the name and address of just one more shoe store in her little black book. Especially if it's one of those shops that carry gay and giddy shoes along with those that are for the more conservative moments.

And just such a shop is the Barclay Debonnair Footwear Shop out in Brookline. Not a minute from Coolidge Corner, right along there by Winchester's and Derry's, yet not quite as far as Slattery's. It has been there for some few months, but it still seems new to us, so perhaps it will to you. However, we were in there looking for out-of-the-ordinary evening slippers; and we found a number of them; all very colorful. A keen looking pair of straw sandals, for instance, with a fascinating wide strap that shoots up and around the ankle, giving it a wrapped-up Grecian effect. For only $5.90. (Straw slippers are usually much more, you know.) Then there was a pair of multi-colored evening or daytime sandals of silk crepe, with the colors put on in Batik fashion. We say "evening or daytime," because you can wear them in the evening now, but later you can wear them some places in the daytime with your summer things. Then there are those "Wedgies" that seem to be going places for spring and summer, dark brown and white. The white part is doeskin; the brown is kid. And dark brown is a difficult color to find in shoes these days, for that light, bright tan seems to hold the stage. The shop also has Quaker Brand hosiery, handbags, and gold mesh mules. The mules are a good buy, with high heels, for $4.95. And for the benefit of those who still slosh around sans overshoes, their fur trimmed ones are now down to less than $2!

Inasmuch as eating still seems to be one of the biggest (to say nothing of the best!) American habits, we think it's only fair that we should give a little space occasionally to the places around town where you can drop in for lunch and dinner when you're in that part of town. Hence we mention the Brittany Coffee Shop today, hoping that you'll select a nice cold, bitter day, to go in and thaw out up in the Provincial Room, where a real fire in a real fireplace is going on. Dining room service always reigns up there, if we remember correctly, while downstairs at noontime, you help yourself. Evenings, girls who flit around in those attractive French Brittany costumes (poetic license has allowed them to modify them) with the tricky headgear, serve you. Incidentally, although we suggest the Brittany as one of those places where you simply must eat if you're "showing off" Boston to an out-of-town friend, we can also recommend it as a place where you can take your husband and know that he's enjoying himself; and not wishing he were at home! A compliment indeed . . . but you'll know what we mean when we say that on Wednesday nights he could have an individual chicken pie, with plenty of chicken, on Fridays he could indulge in good old-fashioned fishcakes, while Saturday offers him a real Baked Bean Supper de luxe! Incidentally we think almost the best part of any dinner there, is the moment when the girl appears with a huge tray of more kinds of pickles and relishes than we've ever seen before in one place, and snow white cottage cheese! At 226 Newbury Street.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Milk Price Fixing Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

substitutes to the detriment of the entire New England milk industry.

"From the statute itself," Mr. Parkman continued, "it clearly appears that the paramount concern of the act was the position of the producer. The farm at one end, the consumer as a member of the public, at the other end. These are the people you have to look out for. If the farmer can be assured a return sufficient to make the production for sale of a sufficient quantity of clean and wholesome milk then there is no need and you have no power under the act to take care of the dealers in between at the expense of the consumer."

Summing up his findings, the Counsel said: "If the Federal Government can enforce the Federal milk marketing order governing the Greater Boston market and make a fixed price to the farmer, there is no need and no power in the Control Board to fix consumer prices."

The Counsel's summary is the result of a study sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in behalf of the city's needy families dependent upon low milk prices for the use of this necessary commodity. If the Board should fail to capitulate to the city's demands that consumer prices be based upon competition, the City contemplates carrying the issue into the courts.

Needy families were represented at the hearing as well as the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The legislators warned the Milk Control Board that if it continued to increase the cost of milk that the Legislature "will take positive action." They intimated that this action may mean reorganization of the board or even its abolition. After the hearing, several of them filed a joint bill under which the legislative Committee on Public Health would investigate reasons for the increase in the price of milk and would then report legislation to protect milk consumers.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	**Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Teddy Powell's Orches-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Studio program
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	tra; Winter sports	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Dinner Dance"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Song recital
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Don't Forget": quiz	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15	**dramatic sketch;**	program	**prano; Ross Graham,**	test": Col. Stoopnagle.	Military Band
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	Carson Robison and His	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Variety Musicale
8:45	**tello; orch.; news.**	Buckaroos	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Variety Musicale
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter":	"What Would You Have	**Amer. Youth Congress:**	Benay Venuta's Variety	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	Done?": quiz show	**Atty. Gen. Jackson**	Program	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	Network sports	Electronic Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station": drama	Network sports	Andre Monici, cond.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines":	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Hilo Serenaders
10:45	a Band"	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Gauchos
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howdy Baum's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Howdy Baum's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports: "Master	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News Service	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30	Listen to the Band.	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	String Ensemble	"Breakfast Club": Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Carl Hohengarten	McNeill, m. c.; dance	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Presents	band; soloists	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Piano duo; vocalist	"The Wise Man"	Network program	"Organesque"
10:15	String Time	Irene Hanify, organist	"No School Today"	Network program	"Children's Corner"
10:30	National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club":	"The First Offender":	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	**News; Cincinnati**	4-H Club Program	Emory Glee Club	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
11:15	**Conservatory of**	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	**Music Symphony**	"Symphony of Melody"	"Hilda Hope": drama	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	**Orchestra**	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope": drama	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks.	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour: Rex Mau-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	**N. E. Conservatory**	pin's Orchestra	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	**of Music**	News Service	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Eddie Doherty's Stars
1:45	Mayfair Orchestra	Dance Orchestra; **Opera**	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00	"Brush Creek Fol-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Network speaker	News Service	Rocky Mount'n Rangers
2:15	lies"	**Puccini's "La Boheme"**	Armchair Quartet	Buckeye Four	Nancy Mace; Dick Hale,
2:30	Listen to the Band	**with Bidu Sayao; Ar-**	"Music Styled for You"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	song recital
2:45	Harvard Guardian	**mand Tokatyan; Ezio**	"Music Styled for You"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	**Columbia Chamber**	**Pinza; Louis d'Angelo**	"Golden Melodies"	The Manhatters: music.	Western Serenade
3:15	**Orchestra**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Alice Prouse, songs	The Manhatters: music.	Organ Concert
3:30	News; Blue Streak	**Puccini's "La Boheme"**	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Rhythm Ensemble	**with Bidu Sayao; Ar-**	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": col-	**mand Tokatyan; Ezio**	"Campus Capers": va-	Vocalists; organ	Song recital
4:15	lege debate	**Pinza; Louis d'Angelo**	riety program	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:30	Peace talk	"Magic Waves": drama	"KSTP Presents": mu-	Sport comment	Musicale
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	sical program	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:00	Campus on the Air	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Campus on the Air	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	**"Americans at**	Gene and Glenn's Junior	**NYA Program: Mrs. F.**	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	**Work": drama**	Quiz	**D Roosevelt; orchestra**	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	**Today in Europe**	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name":	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service
7:30	**"Sky Blazers":**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake":	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	**dramatization**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers.	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters":	National Defense Week.	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
8:15	dramatization	Program: speakers	**"Old Man Chump"**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	row"
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	**"The Most Tragic Bru-**	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls": native	MacLeod's Troubadours
8:45	chestra; War news	**tus": dramatization**	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days":	Boston Athletic Associa-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	tion Track Meet	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Don Ares, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15	**Sen. Vandenberg**	**tra; Bruno Walter, con-**	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	**Sen. Vandenberg**	**ductor**	Boston Athletic Ass'n	"Music by Moonlight"	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45	Sports; news	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Track Meet; Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Ensemble Moderne
11:00	**News; Leighton**	**tra; Bruno Walter, con-**	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	**Noble's Orchestra**	**ductor**	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	**Rep. Smith, Ill.**	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	**Xavier Cugat's Or.**	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

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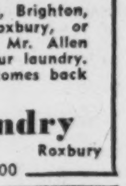
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This perennial spring fashion is now beckoning to shoppers in many stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Raising Flags Found to Cost Boston $1,250

(Continued from Page 1)

include a Clerk of Committees, an Assistant Clerk of Committees, and two stenographers. They write letters for the Councilors.

During the discussion Councilor Shattuck asked why appropriations for "temporary personnel" had risen from $610 in 1936 to $2,500 for 1940. Mr. Leary replied that hard times these days had increased the correspondence of Councilors to the point where the regular staff just couldn't handle it.

The Rules Committee of the Council is now considering an order to establish a new position —somebody to answer the phone. Mrs. Mildred Harris, lame duck Councilor until Jan. 1 (and a very popular one), is considered a likely appointee. As the budget situation stands today, a proposal by Councilor Shattuck that the city's Street Laying Out Department be abolished is the most drastic suggestion for economy yet to come to light in the hearings.

The Department spends about $185,000 a year, and has six executives whose salaries total $30,000 a year. They are a chairman, $6,000; two board members, $5,000 each; a chief engineer, $5,000; a secretary, $4,500; and assistant chief engineer, $4,500.

This compares with the Public Works Department, an organization spending more than $5,500,000 a year and commanding far-flung activities, which is managed by a Public Works Commissioner at $8,000 and five division heads at $6,000 each—total, $38,000 for executives, or only $8,000 more than for the executives of the tiny Street Department.

Public Works Function

Pointing out that the construction of streets is a function of the Public Works Department, Councilor Shattuck declared he could "see no logical reason for the existence of a separate department," and contended that economy and more efficiency would result from turning over the engineering functions to the Street Laying Out Department to the Public Works Commissioner, and distributing its other activities among other city offices.

John A. Donoghue, Chairman of the Laying Out Department, countered that his office is the "official city surveying department," whereupon Councilor Shattuck replied that draftsmen and engineers are employed by the Public Works Department, and demanded figures from Mr. Donoghue as to the mileage of streets planned during 1939, as compared with prior years when the city was growing more rapidly. Mr. Donoghue agreed to compile this information.

It was at this point that the audience in the gallery of the Council Chamber increased 100 per cent. Two men wandered in and sat down.

After some further discussion of WPA projects which have been initiated to assist the Street Laying Out Department in its duties, Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan, Chairman, banged the gavel and complimented Mr. Donoghue upon reducing his personnel appropriation by $10,000 from the 1939 figure. Examination of the figures disclosed, however, that Mr. Donoghue had asked $191,000 for 1940 as compared with $157,000 expenditure for 1929, a proposed increase of $64,000 or about 40 per cent. Mayor Tobin reduced the allowance to $10,000 under the 1939 figures.

Where Winter Carnival Reigns

Wide World

Scenes at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Top—Miss Marie Nash of New York City, student of Miss Delafield School of New York and former Boston University student, shown on the shoulders of Tom Dunleavy of Cambridge, Mass., and Bill Rothermel of Glencoe, Ill. She is guest at Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity house. Bottom—Group outside Ripley Hall working on a statue of Indian, which is reproduction of Dartmouth carnival poster. Left to right: Tom Swick of Little Falls, N. J., "Con" Young of Omaha, Neb., Miss Natalie Klivans of Shaker Heights, Ohio, who is guest at the carnival.

Pawtucket the First R. I. City To Get Federal Housing Project

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9—The first Federal low-rent housing project to be approved for Rhode Island was announced this week at Washington when the United States Housing Authority authorized a loan of $962,000 to the Housing Authority in Pawtucket.

The money will be used to erect 226 dwelling units to replace a group of sub-standard dwelling places in that city.

Providence was the first Rhode Island community to create a Housing Authority, draw up plans for a development and submit them to the Federal agency at Washington, but no word yet has been received as to the status of the Providence application. It called for a loan of $2,500,000 with which the city hoped to build 1,056 dwelling units.

William L. Connolly, Chairman of the Pawtucket Housing Authority, announced that work would go forward prompty on the project in his city. He expressed the hope ground could be broken for the project within 10 weeks.

A recent survey in Pawtucket revealed 3,707 dwelling units which were classified as "sub-standard." Investigators for the Federal Housing Authority reported recently that in the past six years in Pawtucket construction of new dwelling units exceeded demolitions by only 98, and that all of the new dwellings were for tenants and residents above the low-rent class.

The Federal loan is supposed to cover 90 per cent of the total cost of the project. Pawtucket has made tentative plans for two-story row houses and two-story flats in its housing development.

Stamp Violations

Agents from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at Washington have been investigating complaints of violations of the food stamp plan in Providence for the last several days. Julian Green, Director of the FSCC offices here, announced that several violations had been discovered and that if others were found the stamp plan would be ended in Providence.

The violations are charged against storekeepers who have been redeeming the blue food stamps for commodities not listed as surplus by the FSCC.

Providence put the food stamp plan into effect early in December, the first city in New England to try out the plan which was started experimentally in Rochester, N. Y., a year ago.

As a result of the plan here, retail grocery store sales have been increased by $50,000 a month, the FSCC offices here report.

Girls Gather At Dartmouth For Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9—In piquant sports togs and contrasting luxurious fur coats, some hatless and some with their heads tied in peasant kerchiefs, Dartmouth's 1,000 fair carnival guests have quite taken over the campus and are eagerly awaiting boom of cannon setting in motion the torchlight procession around seven this evening which marks the exodus for Occom Pond, scene of the Dartmouth Outing Club Carnival's annual showpiece, the spectacular program of "Outdoor Night."

College songs will ring out on the still night air as feet crunch in the snow on the tramp out to the pond. Hope will beat high in many a feminine heart for judges stationed strategically, where they can scan the incoming guests, will pick not one but 30 Queens tonight. Actually they will select one girl to be Queen and then choose 29 others to serve as her court, the girls symbolizing the 30 years in which Dartmouth has presented the top winter sports show of the East.

Groups Arrive

The Boston contingent, numbering around 200, arrived about one o'clock this afternoon on the special out of Boston. The New York special pulled in earlier with its freight of college girls, around 7.45 this morning. The guests were taken to the rooms they have been assigned in fraternity houses and manless dormitories and this afternoon—the more vigorous of them—went out to see the intercollegiate cross-country ski race, went skiing, or dallied around the campus. Tonight they will all be on hand to find out who sits atop the four-layer D. O. C. "birthday cake" to rule the outdoor program written around episodes in the period in which there have been carnivals. Skiing and skating numbers will be adapted to the periods represented.

Back on the campus again from the outdoor program, the guests will find "fraternity row" and the center of the campus aglow with "art below freezing." This is the remarkable display of "ice sculpture" which heads up this year in a 22 foot Indian, "Kwanupakwa," or the "Star Shooter," poised in the act of bending his bow and aiming an arrow toward the heavens. The ice statute has been placed on a nine-foot pedestal and sets the theme for fraternity house ice displays, which this year run principally to Indians.

Fred Waring will direct his own "The Night Is Young" at the Glee Club concert tonight. He will also appear in the Dartmouth Players' production, "Twentieth Century," along with Dona Dae and starring Greta Clement, cover girl of the February "Cosmopolitan."

Keene Carnival

While Hanover holds the spotlight as the scholastic carnival center, Keene, N. H., is making a bid for public attendance at its first really ambitious winter carnival which opens with a carnival ball in the City Hall tonight and continues with a sports program through Sunday. Tomorrow's program includes junior skiing and skating and Sunday's events feature senior skiing and exhibition jumping.

The Keene carnival is sponsored by the American Legion post, with the assistance of the Keene Rotary Club, the Lions Club, the Keene Outing Club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, West Keene Community Club and the Monadnock Region Association.

The Granite State Outing Club is staging its annual carnival at Rochester, N. H., on the same time schedule.

Other New Hampshire week-end events are the State ski jumping championships at Lebanon, Sunday, officially opening the new 35-meter hill of the Lebanon Outing Club; a preparatory school meet at Gilford tomorrow, sponsored by the Winnipesaukee Ski Club; and an interscholastic winter sports meet at Littleton tomorrow, sponsored by the Littleton Chamber of Commerce.

Maine Skiing

Excellent conditions for skiing in western Maine areas were reported today by observers of the Maine Winter Sports Federation. Andover, "the snow valley of Maine," in the western mountainous snow belt, reported 20 inches of powder surface with trail and open slope skiing at their best.

This week end will be the busiest of the season so far as carnivals and meets are concerned. The big three-day Fort Fairfield carnival is under way in Aroostook County. In central Maine schools and colleges are holding annual events.

Mrs. R. Rejects 'Date' for Carnival

By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 9

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt turned down today an opportunity many a winsome lass would welcome—a "date" for the Dartmouth Carnival.

That's why Sophomore Frederick P. Worthen showed up at the Carnival's opening events as a "stag" with a letter from the White House to console him in his loneliness.

It was from Miss Malvina Thompson, the First Lady's secretary.

"Mrs. Roosevelt," she wrote, "has asked me to thank you for your kind invitation to Winter Carnival, but engagements for the first part of February preclude her getting to Hanover at that time."

Contest Music Is Full of Genuine Feeling

By a Staff Photographer

Prize of South American Tour Held by Judges of Music Tryouts

Left to right: Paul Fedorowsky, violinist; Miss Margaret T. Conlin, cello applicant; James Pappoutsakis, flutist; Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The three men are judges in a Nation-wide symphony selection. They are meeting many applicants.

C. I. O. Seeks Pay Rise For Office Workers

A determined, state-wide campaign for the establishment of a legislative floor under the wages of secretaries, clerks, and office workers of all sorts, is now being waged by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Boston.

Cards calling for information on present wages, hours, and conditions of labor, and asking for estimates of what a just minimum wage would be, have been mailed to 1,500 Boston workers in the past 10 days. Already 150 have been returned, and on the basis of these incomplete replies, it is stated that a salary of $12 per week is not uncommon; $17 or $18 seems to be the amount generally desired.

Sympathy for the campaign has been expressed from places as far afield as Springfield, David K. Boynick, Assistant Legislative Agent for the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, declares. One card, returned with the bright red inscription "phooie," has given him a great deal of amusement, he says. "I am certain it is from one of those economic royalists, masquerading as an office worker."

A petition stating that "a minimum wage for office workers is desperately needed in Massachusetts," has been circulated widely, and signatures have been obtained from private citizens, labor workers, public men, and university educators. Eight members of the Harvard faculty, including six professors, have signed; names of teachers at Simmons, Smith, Wellesley, Williams, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are included.

"I think office workers in general are miserably underpaid," David W. Prall, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, declared today. "Here at Harvard they are better treated than at some other places, but I still think it is rotten to pay a professor $7,000 a year and a girl $75 a month."

"I think reporters are underpaid, too," he added, striking what he was sure would be a sympathetic note with his interviewer.

Compulsory Wage Scheduled in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A mandatory schedule of minimum wages for women and minors in retail establishments in Rhode Island is expected to be announced soon by the State Department of Labor. A directory order setting up the schedule has been in effect since last July 10. At a recent hearing the only objections were raised by proprietors of negihborhood variety stores. They requested certain exemptions from the law.

The order as it now stands calls for a minimum wage of $14 a week for experienced women or male minors in cities of 20,000 or more and $13 a week in smaller communities. Until it is announced as mandatory there is no provision for penalties for infractions.

Young Musicians Exhibit Wares For Symphony Place and Tour

Smoke from the nearby railroad yard occasionally blotted out the sunlight, but for the most part, it was a cheerful morning at the Keith Violin Studios on Boylston Street, where 20 out of 300 local applicants for a new national symphony orchestra were being put through their paces.

The new orchestra, as yet nameless, is to be under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, musical director of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Stokowski is seeking 109 talented young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 years to form a symphonic group which he will organize, train, and take along on a good will tour of Central and South America this summer.

Aid in the task of recruiting players from the thousands of young applicants is being carried out under the supervision of the National Youth Administration. In Boston, where applications have been particularly heavy, requests for auditions have been pouring in since late December when the formation of the orchestra was first announced locally by John L. Donovan, Jr., Massachusetts N. Y. A. Administrator.

Eliminations Starting

This morning eliminations began in earnest. Violins, violas, and cellos took preference. One by one, youthful musicians entered the front room, tuned their instruments with the aid of Benoit Goulet at the piano, and turned to face the three judges. And the judges were a distinguished group, led by Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Boston Symphony during the Pops and Esplanade seasons. In addition to Mr. Fiedler, Paul Fedorowsky, violinist, and James Poppoutsakis, flutist, both of whom play with the Boston orchestra, were on hand to pass on the merits of the applicants.

Since it is a case of the best man wins the position—and since musicians all over the country will compete against one another until the final eliminations are made—the young people went at their instruments with as concentrated an artistry as they could muster.

First came Miss Margaret T. Conlin, a cello student from Boston. Deep, resonant tones came from her instrument. But the judges wanted more. Play this scale, they said. Play a scale with four notes to each bow. Mr. Fiedler stood up, watching the music over the player's shoulder, at times humming the tune or beating out the rhythm. Play that in two-four time. Faster, the judges demanded. Then: "Next!"

Smile or Raise Eyebrows

In came Victor Alpert, a viola player from Roxbury. "What are you going to play?" the judges wanted to know, and immediately Mr. Alpert got down to the business of playing his piece on what he admitted was a brand-new viola.

So other applicants came, played, departed. The judges made notes, smiled, or occasionally raised eyebrows in sincere alarm as a false note rasped out. They were sympathetic or unmoved in turn. But by April 1, they intend to have given every applicant a chance. And soon after that, other auditions throughout the State, throughout the country, will have slowly tested and assembled other strings, other horns, other tympani until Mr. Stokowski has what he hopes will be the best young orchestra which can be obtained.

But, in the meantime, the N. Y. A. wants it understood that no saxophones, mandolins, or pianos are required. Of pianists, there will be but one—a professional. And as for saxophones and mandolins—well, the symphony feels it can get along without them.

Flood Control Held Essential On Pawtuxet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A $1,400,000 project to solve the flood problem along the Pawtuxet River has been recommended to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by a special committee appointed last year to study the problem.

The river flows past a series of mills in the Pawtuxet Valley, then roughly in an easterly direction to empty into Narragansett Bay. Every few years serious floods occur along the lower part of the river.

The committee suggested that a diversion channel be constructed from the river at Pontiac southward to Apponaug Cove. The channel would be about a mile and a half long and would cross three State highways. It would eliminate the flood danger, the committee reported, by diverting flood waters from the lower part of the river.

The committee also recommended that dikes be built along the river banks at Clyde, farther up the river, to protect mill property and homes on unprotected flat land at this point.

Most of the cost of the project might be borne by the Federal Government, the report said. It recommended that local communities assume no more than 25 per cent of the cost.

Smoking Found Cause Of 'Preventable' Fires

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP)—Matches and careless smoking caused 370 "preventable" fires in this City last year, Fire Chief William H. Cotter reported today.

They were the chief cause of the fires here.

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SNOW TRAINS FROM NORTH STATION

Next Sunday, Feb. 11th—Eastern Slope Region

NORTH CONWAY and INTERVALE

5 Hours of Skiing Time

LEAVE Lv. Boston 8:00 A. M. Lv. Reading 8:15 A. M. Children under 12, Half Fare

$2.75 ROUND TRIP

RETURN Lv. Intervale 5:15 P. M. Lv. No. Conway 5:15 P. M. Equipment for Rent on Train

Moderate Priced Food Service

ALSO! WEEK-END TRAINS to All Winter Sports Centers

Reduced Round-Trip Fares—Leaving Friday or Saturday

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BOSTON and MAINE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 867,820
1940 volume to date 20,372,225
1939 volume to date 29,718,690

Many Stocks Show Gain In Active Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The stock market climbed over profit selling hurdles today and resumed its stride toward recovery.

Initial advances of fractions to more than 2 points were reduced or cancelled before the session got well under way. Dealings dwindled for a while, then, as support returned, again picked up briskly. Near the final hour prices were only a shade under the day's tops. Transfers, at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares, were among the best since last November.

Although many in Wall Street thought yesterday's rally was largely of a technical nature, the idea seemed to be growing that business was not as bad as many had looked for and that the lengthy decline in stock quotations from last fall may have discounted the recent recession. Hopes of larger foreign purchasing of goods in this country, combined with a little more optimism regarding the national political picture, served as speculative ammunition.

New tops for the year or longer were posted for Loft, Atlas Powder, Cluett Peabody, International Paper preferred and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred.

Favored stocks were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, Curtiss-Wright, Lockheed, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, International Harvester, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

Tilting forward in the curb were Aluminum of America, Irving Air Chute, Buckeye Pipe and Brewster Aeronautical.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market developed a number of strong spots today as issues benefitting from special news developments were bid up a point or more and the general list inched ahead at a lesser rate.

In favor as the session neared the final hour were Erie 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s of '66 advanced to the highest price for the year. Traders noted a large majority of these bonds have been deposited in assent to a unification plan between the B. M. T. and Brooklyn & Queens Transit Co.

Porto Rican American Tobacco issues made another play for market favor, the unstamped 6s of '42 moving up more than 2 points at one time.

Norwegian and Italian loans were among the liveliest in the foreign group.

Price changes among U. S. Governments were meaningless with only a handful of issues appearing on the tape.

N. Y. Port Authority Issue on Feb. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Officials of the Port of New York Authority, who had tentatively set Feb. 15 as the date for the sale of $33,000,000 of general and refunding 3 per cent bonds, due in 1976, announced that the sale has been definitely set for Feb. 19.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to refund outstanding New York-New Jersey Tunnel bonds, Series E (Holland Tunnel 4¼s) and the operation will be a long step toward the completion of the refinancing program of the Port Authority and the placing of all bonds on the same basis.

January Auto Output Highest in History

DETROIT (AP) — The nation's automobile plants delivered 453,120-passenger cars and trucks to dealers in January, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association announced.

It was the highest January production in the industry's history. The previous highest January output was 422,538 units in 1929.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British government bonds resumed leadership of the securities market today as new institutional buying lifted prices as much as a point. Domestic rail stocks also bulked large in the market eye, closing at the day's tops after wide fluctuations. Brazilian loans continued favorites in the foreign loan market. Industrial leaders shared the improvement and most commodity issues tended upward.

Paris: Price changes in the bourse today were erratic. Considerable uneasiness appeared generated in the market by the fear approach of spring might bring new developments in the western front war. Rentes, except the dollar guaranteed issue, were still in demand.

Amsterdam: American shares advanced 2 points or more in the bourse in the wake of yesterday's improved Wall Street prices. Domestic equities slipped after a firm opening.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 3 to 9 points on trade and local support. Hedge sales supplied contracts.

Hudson Sales Up 51 P. C.

Retail sales of Hudson cars in the United States during the month of January totaled 5,189 a gain of 51 per cent over January of last year according to George H. Pratt, General Sales Manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	70	70	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3a)	4	47¾	46½	47½	+1
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	15	9¼	8	8	+ ⅛
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 8
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18½	18½	18½	
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	63	52½	50⅜	52	+1¼
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	9	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	15	1	⅞	1	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11½	11½	11½	
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	13¾	13	13	− ½
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	11⅝	11	11	− ½
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	− ⅝
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	28	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
10¾	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛
179	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	14	179⅞	179½	179⅞	+2⅝
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	2	14	14	14	Feb 8
14⅞	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	7	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	39	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	Feb 7
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	36	38⅞	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14⅜	14½	14½	
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	+1⅜
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44	43	44	+1½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	114⅞	114⅜	114⅞	+ ⅝
176½	174	Am Can pf	2	174	174	174	
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	32	27½	26⅜	27½	+ ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	8	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
136½	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	136	136	− ½
7¾	6	Am Colortype	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	11½	11½	11½	
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Feb 8
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	9	21¼	21	21	+ ½
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	31¾	31	31½	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
37	34	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	58¼	58	58	+ ½
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 8
29⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
40⅜	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Feb 5
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	14	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅛
60	52	Am Locomot pf	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+1⅜
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	12	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	12	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ½
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
5¼	3⅞	Am Par & Lt	21	4⅛	4	4	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1¼k)	7	56½	55⅞	56⅜	+1
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	12	47⅜	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	54	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	23	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	4	67	66½	66½	+ ¾
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12½	12½	
10⅞	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	15	51	50	50	− ¾
146¼	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	Feb 8
69½	68	Am Snuff (3a)	2	70	70	70	+1
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (⅛e)	35	30⅜	29¾	30	
13¼	12	Am Stores (¼e)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+ ¾
89⅝	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	19	172	171⅛	171⅛	− ⅝
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88	88	88	+ ½
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛	+ ¼
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	− ¼
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Feb 8
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	5	47⅛	46¼	46¼	− ¾
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
43½	39	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
31⅞	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	54	28½	28	28	− ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	37½	37	37½	+1½
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	6	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
32⅝	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
6⅞	5⅛	Armour Ill	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
50½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
64⅜	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
40⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	− ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 8
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Feb 7
85	73	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38½	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	41	41	41	+2½
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	40	24¾	24¼	24⅜	− ⅜
54⅜	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅜
23⅛	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15	15	15	+1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16⅜	15¾	15¾	− ¼
22⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	4	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	109½	109	109½	
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	8½	8½	8½	
50¼	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
69¾	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	3	73	71	73	+3
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
2⅞	1⅞	Auburn Auto	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	89	7¼	7	7⅛	
		B					
18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	37	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	14	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	4	12¼	12	12	− ½
13¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8½	8	8½	Feb 8
13⅜	11⅞	Barnsdall (.15e)	13	12⅛	11⅞	12	
30⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	19	30	29⅞	27⅞	− ¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	123	123	123	Feb 7
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9	9	9	Feb 5
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅞	Bendix Av (½e)	137	31½	31	31	− ⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	12	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37⅜	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	93	79½	78⅛	78⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	15	117¾	117½	117¾	+ ½
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	31½	31¼	31½	
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Deck (1)	1	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+1⅛
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	71	25⅞	25	25⅛	− ⅛
24¾	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	4	25½	25	25½	+ ¾
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	Feb 8
23⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	18	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	19	23⅞	23½	23½	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
35¾	31½	Bower R B (3)	2	33¼	33	33	
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	16	21⅞	21⅜	21½	− ¼
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra(3)	3	39	39	39	Feb 7
53	51½	Bristol M(2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 8
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ¾
16⅛	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
18¼	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	138	18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
59⅞	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	48	63	60	63	+3⅛
57	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	21	58¾	56¾	58¾	+1¾
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	3	23½	23	23	
35½	35	Brown Sh (2)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Feb 5
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	15	23¾	23¼	23½	− ⅛
10	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	8	10⅛	10	10	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	16	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	42	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
21⅝	18⅞	Burling Mill (1)	25	19½	19⅛	19¼	− ⅛
12⅜	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	34	12	11¾	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	3	7	6¾	7	Feb 8
21¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	21	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14	13¾	13¾	Feb 8
		C					
26½	23⅛	Calif Packing	12	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅝
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	74	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅝
5⅜	4¾	Canad Packing	29	5⅛	5	5⅛	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2½g)	1	39	39	39	Feb 8
5⅞	5⅜	Capital Ad A	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	3	25½	25½	25½	+1¼
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+ ½
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	14	52¼	51	52⅛	+1⅝
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	54	29⅜	28⅜	28½	− ⅛
11⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	27	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	13	3⅛	3	3	
5¼	4½	Cent RR NJ	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
59	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅝
7¼	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	19¼	Chain Belt(1.20)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
26¾	23	Cham P&F(.10g)	5	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅞
20	15	Checker Cab	1	20	20	20	+ ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	27	41⅜	41	41	
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	37	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	102	⅜	⅛	⅜	
1⅛	⅞	Chi & N West pf	12	1	¾	¾	− ⅛
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
12⅜	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	
14⅜	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	9	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb 7
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅜	⅜	Feb 1
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(1¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 7
5⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	93	87½	86	86¼	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅜	City T & F (1.20)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	28	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
39⅞	35½	Clev Grb B(2½g)	6	38½	38	38	− ⅜
39⅜	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	19	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
40⅜	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	46	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	121¼	120½	121¼	+1¼
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	27	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
106½	103⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	106	105	106¼	−1
103⅜	103⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	2	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	19½	19¼	19¼	− ½
25¾	23	Col Br A (.45e)	35	26¼	25¾	25¾	
25½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	26⅛	26	26	+ ½
7⅜	6½	Col Gas & El	41	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
92⅝	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	87⅝	87½	87⅝	+ ⅝
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb 8
93¼	87⅞	Col Garb (4½g)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	
48	46¼	Coml Credit(4)	6	48	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅜
107½	104	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 7
55⅛	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	55¾	55½	55½	+ ¼
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	62	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Com'th & South	4	11½	11½	11½	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
32⅝	30⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	61	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 8
9¾	8	Congress Cigar	7	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	24	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	
8⅞	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	38	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
9⅜	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	34	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	91	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ¼
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108	107⅞	107⅞	
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
9½	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Feb 7
4⅜	4	Cons Laundries	18	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	61	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	103¾	103¼	103¼	− ¾
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	18	16¾	16½	16½	− ¼
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	1	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
1⅜	⅞	Cont Bak B	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	Feb 8
45	41¼	Cont Can (⅓e)	6	45¾	45	45½	+ ½
116½	115	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	− ⅜
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7	6⅞	7	Feb 8
40½	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	136	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
25	22½	Cont C Del (⅛e)	8	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
29½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	5	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
65	62	Corn Prods (3)	15	65	64	64¼	+ ½
177	174	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 5
5⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc (⅛g)	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	13	1⅞	1⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. C. Moves To Stop Flight Of Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The flight of industry from the Borough of Manhattan has now reached such proportions that unless something is done it will spread to the other boroughs, according to Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Banks.

Mr. Bruere added, however, that if a sound method of co-operation were worked out among industrial, labor and city government interests that the present trend could be reversed, due to the many favorable factors here.

"I am very much in favor of a scientific study of the economic tendencies in New York as they show themselves in changes in business activity and real estate conditions," Mr. Bruere said yesterday in a statement to the New York Times. "I favor such a study under impartial auspices. It should be made with the co-operation of business, labor and the city government by a competent staff.

"New York has many exceptional advantages as a place of business and residence. It is the most vital city in the world today. We need to know the precise nature and extent of its difficulties and to devise some plan for overcoming them.

"If those who have the best interests of the city at heart join forces, we shall certainly find a way to arrest and perhaps turn around the movement away from the city, which, of course, makes itself felt principally in Manhattan, but which, unless we do something intelligent about it, will probably develop in others of the older sections of the city.

"Without the facts we shall not be able to agree on a program and accomplish any great good. That is why I favor the study I outlined at the recent meeting at the real estate board."

The "flight of industry" question arose yesterday when George L. Allin, President of the Real Estate Board, announced that, on Mr. Bruere's suggestion, a committee was being formed of city government, business and labor representatives to study the matter.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 9

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.98¼	$3.98⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.98⅜	3.98⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0225	.0226	
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5321	.5323	
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1983	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1930x	.1930x	.2061
Port'gal—escudo	.0374x	.0374x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0296
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0518	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.0465
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5369	.5365	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2468	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737	.0737	*
Straits—Stimnts—dol	.4675	.4675	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.8931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s '43-40 June	101.26	101.26	101.26
6 3½s '41	104.31	104.30	104.31
6 3¼s '49-46	111.6	111.6	111.6
4 2¾s '51-48	108.2	108.2	108.2
1 2s '50-48	103.7	103.7	103.7
4 2½s '53-49	105.10	105.10	105.10
1 2½s '52-50	105.12	105.12	105.12
1 2½s '60-55	107.15	107.15	107.15
5 2¾s '65-60	106.3	106.2	106.3
	Home Owners Loan		
17 2¼s '44-42	104.17	104.17	104.17
10 3s '52-4	107.19	107.19	107.19
7 1½s '47-45	101.19	101.19	101.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Alleghany cv 5s'44	78½	78½	78½
3 Alleghany cv 5s'49	68	68	68
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	44½	44½	44½
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	111	110⅝	111
26 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	62½	62½
7 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	103⅞	103½	103⅞
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	108½	108½	108½
6 Am T&T 3¾s'61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am T Frd cv '50	105½	105½	105½
6 Am W W & E 6s'75	108	107¾	108
2 Anaconda Corp 4½'50	107	107	107
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	45¾	46	46
4 Arm Del 4s '57	101	100¾	100¾
7 Arm Del 4s '55	101	100⅞	100⅞
15 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106⅛	106½
.7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93¼	93	93¼
40 AT&SF 4½s '49	103	103	103
15 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	109¾	109⅝	109⅞
7 A C Line 1st4s '52	76	76	76
5 A C Line 4½s '64	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41	41	41
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34½	34½	34½
2 AubAptocv4¾s39	50	49⅞	49⅞
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	30¾	30	30
5 B&O rfg 6s '95ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	68¼	68¾	68¼
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	28	27½	28
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 B&O 5s '96 F	27½	27½	27½
3 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28	27½	27½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27½	27½	27½
31 B&O cv 4½s'60	16	15⅝	15⅞
33 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¼	15	15¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67½	67½
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	58	58	58
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41ct	57	57	57
2 B&O S W 5s '50	49	49	49
8 B&O SW 5s '50ct	48	48	48
5 B&O TC 4s '59	55	55	55
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	116¾	117
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132½	132¼	132½
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¼	106¼
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105½	105⅜	105⅝
32 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108¼	108½
23 Boston&Me 5s '67	45¼	44¾	45¾
18 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	43½	44⅞	45½
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	45½	45½	45½
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41	82½	82½	82½
217 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	92	90¾	92
165 Bkly Man Tr4½s66ct	93¼	87½	88¼
3 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s41	51	50	51
8 Bkly UnEl1st5s '50	92½	92	92½
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s250ct	90	90	90
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57	39½	39½	39½
10 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	54	54	54
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 61	103¾	103⅜	103¾
34 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	104½	104½	104½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	103¼	102¾	102¼
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100¾	99¾	99¾
4 Can Nat2Ry 4½s 57	100¾	100½	100½
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 5s 54	83¼	83¼	83¼
18 Can Pac 4s perp	65¾	65½	65¾
1 Can Pac 4s 60	104¾	104⅜	104¾
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
12 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89	89	89
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	47	47	47
2 Cen N Y Pw 3¾s 62	107	107	107
19 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	49⅞	50
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	67¾	66⅞	67
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18¾	18½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	16½	17
12 Certain-teed 5½s48	79	77	79
1 C&O 4½s 92	124½	124½	124½
31 C&O 3½s 96 D	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¾	99⅛	99¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105	105	105
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15	15	15
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	87	87	87
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	80¾	80¾	80¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89½	89½	89½
20 CB&Q Ill 4s	100	99¾	100
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
3 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	18	18	18
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	17½	17½	17½
9 Chi Gt West 4s 59	27¾	27	27¼
1 Chi Ind&L 4s '47	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	13	13	13
34 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
16 CMSP&P ajSs 2000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
11 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	25½	25½	25½
16 CM&StP 5s '75	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	10	10
20 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	16	16¼	16½
27 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15½	15	15½
15 Chi&NW 4¾s'49	3½	3⅜	3⅝
2 Chi & NW gn 4½s '87	15	15	15
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10⅛	10¼
3 Chi&NW4½s2037C	10¼	10	10¼
28 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15	15
1 Chi & NW 5s '87 st	15	15	15
4 Chi & NW 3½s'87	14	14	14
10 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2½	2½	2½
6 CRI&P 4s '88	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6	6¼
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5¼	5¼
2 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Ch & Ut Wd 4s '52	92½	91⅝	92¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	51½	51½	51½
7 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	53	53	53
2 Cev Elec 3⅛s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Clev Un Term 4½s'72	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78½	78⅜	78½
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
16 Col & So 4½s'80	29	28⅝	28¾
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104½
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¼	104½
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
156 Comwith Edcv3½s'58	129	128¾	128⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s'46	106½	106½	106½
12 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s '54	16	16	16
1 Consol Coal 5s '60	57	57	57
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109½	109½	109½
14 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Cuba Nr Ry 5½s '42	30¼	29¾	30⅛
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	36⅛	36⅛	36¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	61½	61½	61½
3 D&RG 4½s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
11 Det Ed 4½s '61	109¾	109⅝	109¾
15 Dul Missabe&I3½s '62	108⅝	108	108

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	149.08	31.55	25.02
Net change	+.48	+.09	+.07
Previous close	148.60	31.46	24.95
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	107	106¾	107
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
67 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
85 Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15¾	15¾
64 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Erie &Jer 6s '55	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	105	105	105
5 FirestonCT&R 3½s'61	106	106	106
16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69	68⅜	69
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
83 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¼	98	98¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46G	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Gt Nor 4s '46H	92	92	92
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73½	73½	73½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s '54	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
7 Hudson Cial 5s '62A	33½	33⅜	33⅝
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
9 Ill Cen 3½s'52	44	43½	44
2 Ill Cen 4s '51	90	90	90
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	47½	47½	47½
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	46	46	46
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '65	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
28 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	45½	45	45½
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	63½	63½	63½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49⅝	49⅝	49½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46½	46½	46½
24 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Int Hrv rfg 5s '66 ct	66¾	66¼	66¾
23 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	76½	76⅛	76½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	85	85
42 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14½	13¾	14½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	12	12	12
14 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	12	11½	12
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74	74	74
21 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70	68¾	70
4 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
14 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102½	103
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
3 Int T&T 5s '55	44¾	44½	44½
8 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107¼	107¼
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	104¾	105
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	106	106	106
3 Kresge Fnd 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Las Gas 6s '42A	44	44	44
3 Las Gas 5½s'53	43⅜	43	43⅜
3 Las Gas 6s '39	84½	84½	84½
1 Las Gas 5s '39	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	84¾	84¼	84½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '55	36	36	36
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	34	34	34
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	27	26½	26½
2 Leh Val H'Term 5s '54	47½	47¼	47¼
2 Leh Val 2s 2003 and	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	127	126¾	127
4 Loew 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Lorillard Co 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
15 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	84¾	84¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	55	55	55
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	41	41	41
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	81	81	81
5 Manh Ry 2nd 4s 2013 ct	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105	105	105
9 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102¾	102½	102½
33 Midland RRNJ 4s 40	14½	14¼	14½
23 M & S Ct 5s 26 ct	7¼	7	7
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6	5¾	6
21 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	16½	16⅜	16½
32 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	7	6¾	7
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29½	29½	29½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
39 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17¾	17½	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	17½	17½	17½
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	17½	17½	17½
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17½	17½	17½
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Mob&O Montg25s47	23½	23	23½
70 Mob & O 5s 38	37½	36⅝	37
74 Mob & O 4½s 77	32	31½	32
1 Mon WP-A 5s 55	13½	13½	13½
14 MonWPaPub Sv6s65	110	110½	111
12 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100	99⅞	99⅞
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37	37¼
8 M or Essex 4½s2000	45¾	45¼	45¼
3 Mutual Un Tel 5s 41	101½	101½	101½
18 Nassau El 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
4 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	48⅞	48¾	48¾
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s 5sww	107¼	107	107¼
26 Nat Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 NEng T&T 4½s'61 B	127	127	127
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	105	105	105
2 N Or l Term 4s'53	71½	71½	71½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s B '54 ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	31	31	31
33 NYC rfg 5s 2016	61	60¾	60¾
1 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	54¾	53¾	54
38 NYC cn 4s'98	60⅜	60¼	60¼
11 NYC 3¾s'46	79	78½	78½
10 NYC cv 3¼s'52	60	59½	59½
1 NYC & HR 4s'42	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 NYC&StL 5s'74	59	58½	58½
5 NYC&StL 6s'41	82½	82½	82½
1 NYC&StL 5½s'74 A	67	66	67
46 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	56¾	56½	56¾
2 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	81	81	81
1 N Y Ch & St L 3½s'47	85	85	85
5 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s'51	52	51¾	52
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109	109	109
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19½	19¼	19½
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18⅞	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H 4s'55	17	17	17
7 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 NY Steam 3¼s'63	105⅝	105½	105½
1 NY S&W 4½s'37	7	7	7
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Nor Sou 5s '61A	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107½	107½	107½
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	48¾	49½
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¼	57½	57⅝
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	45½	46
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	66¾	66¼	66¾
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41⅝	42¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	110	109¾	109¾
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s'66	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¾	76¼	76¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	85	85	85
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	44	44	44
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	95	95	95
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98½	98	98½
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'57	107¼	107½	107¾
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Pen P&L 3½s '69	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118½	118⅛	118½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	97¾	98
3 Pen RR 4s '48	114	113⅞	113⅞
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90¼	90¼	90¼
24 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85⅝	85¼	85¼
4 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	115	114⅞	115
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115¼	115¼	115¼
10 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	66	65¾	65¾
16 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59⅝	60
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	56	56	56
15 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	110⅝	110⅝
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
3 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	1¾	1⅝	1½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12⅜	12½
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112½	112½	112½
10 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11 Pitts & W'V 4½s '58A	44½	44	44½
13 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75¾	75	75
39 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	66	64¼	65½
10 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	66½	64½	66
119 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23¾	23	23
1 Potomac El 3½s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Purity2Bak 5s '48	104⅛	104	104
12 Radio Keith 6s '41	60	59½	60
2 Radio Keith 6s '41st	64½	64½	64½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	71½	71	71½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58	58	58
13 Rem Rand4¼s'56 ww	100	99¾	100
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108¼	108⅛	108¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
6 Republic Stl 4½s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 Richfield Oil4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	30½	30	30½
7 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	98½	98¼	98½
1 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
3 St L S F 5s 50 B	13	13	13
25 St L & F 4½s 78	11¾	11¼	11¾
22 StLSF4½s78ct st	11	10⅝	10⅞
32 St L S F 4s 50 A	11¾	11⅜	11¾
11 St L S F 4s 50A ct	11½	11⅜	11⅜
1 St L SW 5s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 St L SW 1st 5s 90	9½	9½	9½
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	57½	57½	57½
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	26	26	26
1 Schulco 6½s 46 B	37	37	37
1 Schulco 6½s 46 B St	37	37	37
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13	13	13
21 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	28	28	28
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	100½	100	100⅛
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Gas 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	113½	113½	113½
1 So Kraft 4¼s 46	99½	99½	99½
10 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47	47	47
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47	46⅝	46⅞
31 So Pac 4½s 69	47	46⅝	46⅝
29 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60¼	60	60¼
15 So Pac cll 4s 49	46	45	46
2 So Pac Clt 4s 49 reg	42½	42½	42½
32 So Pac 3¾s 46	55	54½	54¾
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49½	48¾	49½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	82½	82	82¼
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	79	79	79
7 South Ry gen 4½s 56	87½	87½	87½
30 South Ry gen 4s 56	59¼	59	59
3 Staley Mfg 4s 46	107	107	107
7 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106¼	106	106⅛
29 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	107½	109½
5 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	106	105⅞	106
1 Swift Int'l Sm5½s '50	90	90	90
15 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅛	106	106
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	69	68½	69
5 Third Ave 5s '37	97½	97½	97½
46 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15¾	15½	15⅝
1 Third Ave 6s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	112½	⅝	⅝
1 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Un Pac 4s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108½	108

Commerce and Finance

Building Trades Employers Find Construction Trend Upward

Business and Industry

Business Seen Burdened With Many Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order to provide statistical information for their own officers and stockholders, for trade associations, for private research organizations and for various Federal bureaus, three out of four corporations now carry on economic research, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Governmental interest in the activities of business has grown so rapidly in recent years that the average company prepares more special reports for state and federal bureaus than it does for its own trade association. Three-fifths of the companies sent special detailed reports to governmental agencies.

Methods Not Uniform

The Conference Board survey, which was begun in June, 1939, reveals that no uniform practice is followed in the organization of research. Only 30 per cent of the companies maintain a separate centralized department for such work, or place the responsibility in the hands of a single statistician or economist. Ten per cent of the concerns assigned such research to a single executive. The majority, about 60 per cent, divided the task among several executive officers and departments.

Somewhat greater centralization of research is found in financial and public service companies than in manufacturing concerns.

The greatest volume of work appears to be done in the accounting and controllers' departments and the second heaviest volume falls on the executive offices. Next in importance come the sales division, the production department and, in fifth rank, the centralized statistical or economic research department.

Most companies compile data for internal use on sales and orders, production, employment and purchases. Less than one-fourth of the companies reporting, however, attempt to compile data on inventories in the hands of distributors of their products. Most companies also attempt to forecast future trends in sales, production, costs, inventory requirements, prices and profits. More than half of the organizations reported that they attempt to forecast sales by geographic regions.

Reports Inclusive

Forty-two per cent of the companies carrying on research compile periodic reports on the outlook for the particular industry in which they are engaged, and nearly as many compile data on the prospects for business in general. About 15 per cent also prepare studies on general business conditions as they affect purchasers of their finished products and suppliers of their raw materials.

Other special studies carried on to a considerable extent by private industry, listed in the order of their importance, are the economic effects of taxation, analysis of departmental operations, personnel practices, plant layout, effects of legislation, and feasibility of plant expansion.

Telephone Concern Net $8.05 a Share

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — President Harry C. Knight reported that net earnings of the Southern New England Telephone Company totaled $3,220,959 in 1939, of $8.05 per share of common stock. The 1938 net earnings were $2,593,917.

Total operating revenues were $19,029,565, he said at the company's stockholders annual meeting, while operating expenses totaled $13,226,315.

Dividends of $7 a share on the common stock were declared during the year and a balance of $420,959 was transferred to surplus.

Excess Reserves Lower This Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $40,000,000 to $5,520,000,000 in the week ended February 7.

The decline was due mostly to a temporary increase in money in circulation and treasury tax collections.

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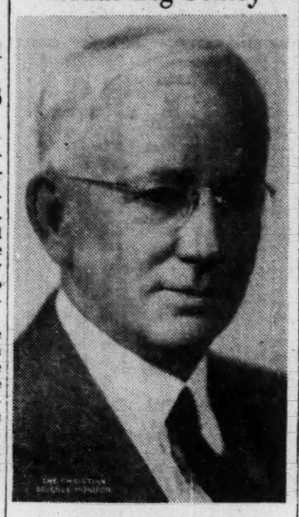

Alfred C. Marshall

Vice-President and General Manager of Detroit Edison Company, has been elected President of the utilities firm by its board of directors. He succeeds Alex Dow, who was made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board.

Heard in Wall Street

Lowdown on the parity certificate plan seems to be this, using cotton as an example. At the beginning of the crop year Secretary Wallace would decide that the domestic textile mill requirements for the coming year would be, say, 6,000,000 bales. Also that the certificates would have a $25 face value ("parity price" of say 15 cents less current price of 10 cents leaves five cents a pound or $25 a bale). He would also estimate that this 6,000,000 bales would be, say, 55 per cent of the total crop.

So the AAA would send each grower 55 certificates for each 100 bales expected from his allotted acreage.

Then — important — the farmer would sell these certificates separate from the cotton and sell his cotton separate from the certificates. So the cotton would go through regular trade channels unencumbered by certificates, and no change would be needed in, for example, the delivery contracts of the futures markets.

The farmer could sell his certificate either to his local bankers, or to other persons licensed by the AAA to discount and deal in them or—important—directly back to the AAA.

The mills would have to have the certificates—important—not at the beginning of processing but at the end. They would have to buy these certificates either in the open market or—important—from the AAA.

Round the AAA corridors it is freely admitted that the plan is a substitute for the processing tax, designed to get round the Hoosac Mills decision—despite Secretary Wallace's apparent effort to indicate that it is something else.

Its political chances are small unless — important — the current economy move to omit parity payments and export subsidy goes through. It is really a substitute for parity payments and export subsidies. If they are cut out then the parity certificates will probably be thrown in as a substitute which — important — wouldn't appear in the budget, for the money wouldn't go through the Treasury.

The plan would be bearish on prices. But sponsors presumably feel that the prices would be driven down by less than the amount of the tax, so that the farmer would come out ahead. It is significant that no certificates are proposed for hogs or corn. The hog processing tax was passed right back to the farmer, pork consumption being highly elastic and price-sensitive, unlike the demand for "bread and britches."

* * *

There isn't much interest here in the pending Senate and House bills to extend the municipal bankruptcy privilege to special assessment districts (House bill) and also to counties (Senate bill). A special committee of the American Bar Association has approved them. Outside some Southern counties there is little or no immediate pressure or need for such relief but its very existence on the books might protect some districts or counties from standout holdups. Chief news in the municipal field recently was the President's remarks about the decrease in local and state debts to offset with the federal debt growth, which caused some amusement here.

* * *

If any of the FSCC budget cut sticks, it seems likely that it will be taken out of the export subsidies, not the surplus disposal plan or the food stamps. Backbone of FSCC operation has been the buying up of "surplus" commodities in the open market, like orchard crops and butter and eggs and their free distribution to state relief agencies. Grafted on was the stamp program to channel some of these commodities into regular trade outlets, then the export dumping program. The wheat crop will probably be short this year and it would take a mighty big subsidy to get Britain to step up her American cotton takings again. On the other hand the food stamp plan, costing very little so far, is highly popular. H. F.

More Telephones

An increase of 3,115 telephones in service in January is reported by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. In January 1939 the increase was 2,469.

U.S.-Argentine Trade Holding At Good Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—American importers here, although disappointed by the failure of the U. S.-Argentine trade pact negotiations, are optimistic as to the favorable trend of commerce between the two countries.

They know there is little likelihood of an early resumption of talks but they also know that wartime conditions must necessarily force Argentina to buy certain requirements in the American market. Another helpful factor is increased American buying from this market.

Exports Increase

Mr. Penry P. Clark, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, reflected this local confidence when he declared that "reciprocal economic conditions existing in these countries are bound to develop with the ascending rhythm which has been noticed during the last few months. It suffices to point out in this connection that the increase in Argentine exports to the United States which, during the month of December last, represented a value of $9,565,000."

British insistence on and Argentine acquiescence in the maximum employment of foreign exchange for "buying from those who buy from us" is expected to curtail importation of luxury products from the United States, but there still remain many lines of goods which must be obtained from the northern market.

This applies not only to electrical and transport supplies but also to national defense equipment.

To illustrate increased American purchasing in the Argentine market—the greatest factor of all in promotion of larger imports—the trade returns for 1939 show that the total was 187,382,000 pesos compared with 118,552,000 pesos in 1938. The peso is quoted around 23 cents. This brought the American participation in Argentine export trade from 8.5 per cent. to 11.9 per cent. It was significant that this extra purchasing tended to improve as the year progressed.

On the other hand, American sales to Argentina dropped from 250,527,000 pesos in 1938 to 215,-157,000 pesos in 1939. The percentage participation in the whole import trade varied from 17.7 to 17.2 (1940).

Britain Sells More

The returns once again reflected the strength of the British trading position in Argentina. Exports to Britain were valued at 516,821,000 pesos compared with 459,494,000 pesos for 1938, but actual percentage participation in the total export trade only rose from 32.8 to 32.9. In selling to Argentina, Britain's 1939 share was valued at 248,257,000 pesos (19.9 per cent) as against 260,198,000 pesos (18.3 per cent).

It will be seen that, despite huge British purchases from Argentina, the United States was not far behind—a matter of 10,000,000 pesos—in selling to this country. It must be remembered, however, that much of the remaining sterling exchange is used to pay for British investments, especially the railways. The United States was second to Britain in both buying and selling.

Total 1939 exports for Argentina were 1,570,226,000 pesos as against 1,400,453,000 pesos in 1938, an increase of 12.1 per cent in value, though actual volume was up by 41 per cent. There was a fall in the price of agricultural and pastoral produce during the year. Total imports fell from 1,-460,888,000 pesos in 1938 to 1,338,-332,000 pesos in 1940, equivalent to 8.4 per cent.

Department Store Sales Rise 4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Jan. 27 were 4 per cent larger than in the ocrresponding week last year.

This margin of gain over a year ago was the same as for the week ended Jan. 20 and also for the four weeks ended Jan. 27.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the week ended Jan. 27 and a year ago were: Increases—Boston 2 per cent, New York 11; Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 10, and Chicago 9.

Decreases—Richmond 2 per cent, Atlanta 17, St. Louis 2, Kansas City 5, Dallas 9, and San Francisco 7.

No estimate was made for the Minneapolis district.

Philadelphia Brokerage Firm in Receivership

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The brokerage firm of McMillan, Rapp and Company of Philadelphia has been placed under control of a federal receiver by Federal Judge Guy K. Bard.

He named as receiver Irving L. Stone, a member of the brokerage firm of Newburger, Loeb and Company.

Judge Bard acted on a petition for receivership by three customers who said the firm "misappropriated, misapplied and converted to its own use" their securities.

MacMillan Takes New Job

NEW YORK (AP)—H. R. MacMillan of Vancouver, B. C., regarded as one of the largest individual charterers of ocean tonnage in the world, has been elected a director of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Survey Shows 1939 Building In 44 States Up 11 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More good news about building construction activities throughout the country, substantiating word of the upward trend revealed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and other agencies, comes from the National Association of Building Trades Employers here.

This group in its yearly survey finds that the total value of construction in 44 states in 1939 was $3,859,413,669, as compared with $3,472,457,000 in 1939, an increase of 11 per cent. In 1937 the total was $3,118,219,000. In the 42 cities covered the 1939 total was $851,-677,123 as against $797,121,089 in 1938.

N. Y. C. Heads List

New York, the survey shows, led the list of cities in total value of permits, although the 1939 volume of $232,983,750 was actually less than in 1938, when it rose, chiefly because of the fair, to $355,-000,000. Next was Los Angeles with $74,790,441 in 1939. Following in order were Detroit, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Houston, San Francisco, and Boston.

Baltimore, which in 1938 was ahead of Boston, had dropped to twelfth place, while Cincinnati, also above Boston in 1938, came next. All of these, however, had a substantial gain over 1938, with Chicago and Cleveland showing the widest margins. In 1938, for example, Chicago's total was $42,-280,687, as against $21,258,299 the year before.

New York didn't report home building, so Los Angeles led this list with the others in order in respect to number of permits: Detroit, Houston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Washington, Miami, Chicago, Salt Lake City. Boston in this permit list was in 29th place. While Salt Lake City was in ninth place in number of permits, it was far below many cities, including Boston, in total value, indicating construction of a large number of low-cost structures.

Boston, on the other hand, along with such cities as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore., and Rochester, N. Y., built fewer but more costly homes. Boston was in ninth place in total value of permits, and Chicago eighth.

Outlook Seen Favorable

It is notable that while most returns included entire metropolitan areas in the case of Chicago, the figures cover only the incorporated area of the city itself, and in this Chicago suburban area the building of homes has been especially active. For example, while the Chicago home permit total was but 2341, the total for the metropolitan area was 6,369.

All of which in statistical form tells the story of the best year in the building industry since 1931 in most respects, and the best in history in some.

Looking ahead, E. M. Craig, executive secretary, notes that a tremendous demand exists for building of all types, and while he does not take as favorable a view of prospects in general as does H. U. Nelson, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, he predicts a 15 to 20 per cent increase in residential construction in 1940.

While previous reports from real estate sources indicated an expectation of a gradual increase in rentals, Mr. Craig reports that most cities feel that present levels will continue for another year. He reports also that all cities feel that there will be no increase in wage rates and that in fact some expect a decrease.

In this respect Mr. Nelson says that the Justice Department's inquiry into building costs, as a result of which some 66 corporations and individuals have already been indicted here in Chicago alone, "appears to have been enough to open the way for changes in practice, and enough to affect costs favorably."

Your Income Tax

No. 8

Exemptions Allowed Couples Married During Taxable Year

Taxpayers should note that under the Internal Revenue Code the credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year, and that these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1939, and lived together during the remainder of the year would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2,208.34 in a joint return for the calendar year 1939, which amount is seven-twelfths of $1,000 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $1,000 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $2,500 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,104.17, which is seven-twelfths of $1,000, plus one-half of five-twelfths of $2,500. If during the year 1939 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage, he or she would be entitled to his or her prorata share of the personal exemption of $2,500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single person.

However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2,500.

If a child under 18 years of age and dependent upon the parent for support reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 for a dependent is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one-half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

Northern Indiana Ry. Sold To Bondholders Group

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—The physical property, franchises and rights of the Northern Indiana Railway, Inc., were sold here for $429,600 to H. L. Kendig of Emporia, Kan., subject to the approval of Circuit Judge Dan Pyle.

Mr. Kendig is chairman of a reorganization committee representing two groups of bondholders who will hold securities in a new company to be formed under a reorganization plan already approved by the court.

The new company will be called the Northern Indiana Transit, Inc.

The property includes the street car and bus lines in South Bend and Mishawaka; the bus line between Niles, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind., and the bus line franchise between Elkhart and Goshen, Ind.

Home Life Reports All-Time Highs In Insurance, Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Home Life Insurance Company in its annual report to policyholders shows gains in insurance in force, assets, and surplus to peaks never before reached in the 80-year history of the company.

Total insurance in force as of Dec. 31, 1939, amounts to $407,-533,[illegible], an increase of 4.47 per cent as compared to the insurance in force at the beginning of the year. This percentage of increase is something over twice as great as the estimated 2.1 per cent increase in insurance in force for the life insurance business as a whole.

Admitted assets total $106,922,-368, and unassigned surplus amounts to $4,300,634. Liabilities total $102,621,733.

New paid business in 1939 shows a 13.6 per cent improvement over new sales of the previous year. Home Life, for the two previous years, 1937 and 1938, had the highest average sale of any company in American life insurance.

Real estate mortgages owned by the company total $36,647,991, or 34.3 per cent of total assets. Real estate acquired through foreclosure and now owned has an asset value of $4,233,394, or 3.9 per cent of total assets.

Railroad bonds held by the company amount to $8,127,061, and those in default represent only 6/10 of 1 per cent of the total assets. The percentage of railroad bonds to total assets has been reduced from 19.8 per cent in 1929 to 7.6 per cent in the current investment portfolio. No public utility, state, municipal, or industrial bonds are in default. All preferred stocks, which represent 1.6 per cent of total assets, or $1,714,425, are currently paying full dividends.

The net interest rate earned in 1939 by Home Life Insurance Company on investments, after deducing all investment expenses, was 3.96 per cent.

Auto Production Continues Uptrend

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive news in its weekly survey of plant activity in the motorcar industry today reported the current week's output would total 103,207 cars and trucks compared with 101,241 last week and 86,644 units this week a year ago.

It attributed the contra-seasonal rise in assemblies to the resumption of five-day production operations at the Packard plant.

The survey credited General Motors divisions with 38,570 assemblies this week compared with 39,219 last week; Chrysler with 24,300 compared with 24,347 last week and Ford divisions with 24,-150 cars and trucks compared with 24,165 last week.

The trade publication reported all car manufacturers in production this week excepting Willys-Overland.

Wilson on Guaranty Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric Co., has replaced Eugene G Grace on the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Co., resigned due to pressure of other business interests.

Report by SEC Tells of Shift In Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission's report on trading by insiders in December, just made public, includes large gifts, sales and purchases of securities by officials and directors of various companies.

Largest of the gifts was that by Charles Stewart Mott to a trust established for his wife and two children. Some of the other transactions were assumed to have been made for income-tax purposes.

List Is Long

Marvin B. Smith, Sr., gave 1,400 common shares of Burlington Mills Corporation and held 34,181; Walter P. Chrysler gave 180 Chrysler common and held 74,752; Willard R. Cox gave 1,100 Coca Cola Bottling Company of St. Louis common and held 70,198; Henry Ittleson gave 575 Commercial Investment Trust common and held 8,267 in his own name and 300,232 in a holding company; Henry Ittleson, Jr., gave 650 of the same stock and held 15,240 in his own name and 300,232 in trust through a holding company; Henry Benjamin gave 3,823 Davega Stores Corporation common, all his holdings; Thomas Morrison gave 1,600 International Nickel of Canada common and held 28,397; M. Keith Dunham disposed of 16,971 National Cylinder Gas Company common, 11,500 by gift and held 270,953; Robert L. Latzer gave 1,070 Pet Milk Company common and held 24,610; Frank Phillips gave 1,400 Phillips Petroleum Company common and held 8,469, and Phillips Investment Company gave 1,570 shares, holding 168,182; Abe Plough gave 2,400 Plough, Inc., common and held 75,894; Isadore Zellenbach gave 860 Rayonier, Inc., common and held 45,190 and 29,100 shares of $2 cumulative preferred, and Henry W. Timken gave 395 Timken Roller Bearing common and held 131,247 in his own name and 1,127 in trust.

There was heavy buying and selling of Standard Brands, Inc. Joseph Wilshire sold 1,000 common shares and held 20,934 outright and 1,125 in a joint tenancy account. Jay Holmes, in transactions extending from Dec. 7 to 18, inclusive, bought 30,000 and sold 30,000, each day's deals resulting in no net change. At the end of the month his own holdings remain at 53,515 shares. In addition he had 16,400 in Trust A, 65,000 in Trust B, 34,785 in Trust C and 65,000 in Trust D. Donald K. David sold 3,600 and held 500. Walter G. Dunnington bought 2,000, raising his holdings to 5,000.

The Alleghany Corporation sold 150,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred and held 44,100 and 522,-900 common shares. Alleghany received as a dividend from the Chesapeake Corporation 766,800 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway common, raising its holdings to 1,789,200 shares.

Corn Products Refining sold 133,-780 Allied Mills, Inc., all its holdings.

Victor Emanuel bought 1,918 Aviation and Transportation common, raising his holdings to 28,603. He also held 13,000 of that corporation's B. Stock and 5,000 of its C stock.

R. K. Beech sold 5,900 Beech Aircraft Corporation common and held 4,100. General Motors Corporation sold 3,000 Bendix Aviation common and held 476,000.

The Decca Record Company, Ltd., sold 18,006 Decca Records, Inc., common and held 29,224.

Buys More Loft

Wallace Groves, in an amended report for July, 1939, said that Holding Company C had bought 10,000 Loft, Inc., common, raising its holding to 35,100 shares. The Phoenix Securities Corporation held 424,100.

A. P. Seversky sold 3,900 Republic Aviation common and held 45,529.

Paul G. Hoffman, by exercise of option, obtained 25,000 Studebaker Corporation common, increasing his holdings to 33,078.

Anita Brooks Upham sold 22,700 Simms Petroleum common and held 30,050.

Edward L. Shea sold 10,797 Tide Water Associated Oil Company common and held 3,000 in his own name and 69 in a holding company. William Goetz sold 6,300 Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation common and held 178,343.

Corporation of the President of the Church of the Latter Day Saints bought 2,000 Utah Idaho Sugar Company $5 par common, raising holdings to 657,646 shares.

William K. Vanderbilt bought 1,000 Western Union Telegraph Company common and held 13,100.

A. Frederick Gartz, Jr., bought and sold 10,000 shares of Crane Company common in various daily transactions which did not change the total of his holdings. These remained at 14,865 shares at the end of the month.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

A PLEASANT surprise awaits you! A piece of lovely old Glassware or China selected from my stock at random for one dollar, in any amount desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your special wants in old Glassware solicited.
BERTHA M. SELBY
219 N. Holmes, Kirkwood, Mo.

HELP WANTED

DETROIT—Experienced seller of fine handmade silver, china, glass; permanent. Box B-209, Suite 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

Heads Carpet Firm

Zilligitt

Howard L. Shuttleworth

Elected to the Presidency of the Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. He succeeds his late brother, Arthur W. Shuttleworth. Herbert L. Shuttleworth, 2d, has been elected a director and Vice-President, a post held formerly by the new President.

Foreign Money Not Taxable Income If For Building in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury ruled that money advanced by a foreign government to an American company for the construction of a factory in the United States to fill a foreign order was not taxable income of the American concern.

The ruling was published in the Internal Revenue Bureau's weekly bulletin without naming either the company or the government involved, but officials hinted that it involved a deal between either England or France and an American airplane company. Secretary Henry Morgenthau said Monday that the Allies were being required to build the extra factories required to supply the airplanes and airplane engines they wanted to buy in this country.

Greatest January Sales on Record By General Motors

NEW YORK (AP) — General Motors Corp. announced the greatest January sales of cars and trucks in its history.

Although below December—as trade experts said was to be expected—the January totals surpassed the previous peak hit in 1936 by a wide margin.

Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments in January totaled 181,-088 units. This compared with 207,637 in December and 136,389 in January last year.

Sales to U. S. dealers last month amounted to 164,925 units, against 188,839 in December and 116,965 a year ago.

Consumers sales in January totaled 120,809, compared with 156,-008 in the preceding month and 88,865 in January, 1939.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms, white sink, screened porch; garage; available March 1st. 71 Drew Rd. 2883-J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SUNNYSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—4 beautiful rooms, new 2-family; foyer, stall shower; garage optional. 47-46 47 St. HA. 9-8083.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

THE LATEST STEPS IN BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars. TR. 7-9480.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0846. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 35 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 2632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upperclass college men who dance well and want work as waiters, farm laborers, chauffeurs, also tennis, riding, sports, swimming instructors and orchestra musicians; $100 clear guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES Middlefield, Conn.

COMPANION - ATTENDANT FOR YOUNG MAN. Christian Scientist only; give references, experience, telephone number. Write Box W-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE—1-2 rooms, beautiful private home; no other guests; ideal for patient with nurse or care if desired. Box N-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

FURNITURE CONSULTANT—Interiors, Draperies, Slip Covers, Rugs, Carpets, Furniture refinished. Mrs. Anna M. Chance. Address 115 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone TRafalgar 7-4621.

Chrysler Net $8.47 a Share; $4.32 in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chrysler Corporation earnings for the year 1939 total $36,879,829, or $8.47 a share on the common stock, which was nearly double the profit of $18,-798,294, or $4.32 a share earned in 1938, according to the annual report just issued by K. T. Keller, President.

A common dividend of $1.25 a share was declared, payable on March 13 to stock of record of Feb. 19, compared with $1 paid in the previous quarter and $1 in the first quarter of 1939. Dividends of $1.50 each were paid in the two middle quarters of 1939, making payments of $5 for the year, against $2 in 1938.

Indicated net profit for the fourth quarter of 1939 was $5,476,711, or $1.25 a share, compared with $6,-057,347, or $1.39 a share, in the previous quarter, and $12,126,416, or $2.79 a share, in the final quarter of 1938. The result was the poorest for any fourth quarter since 1934.

The company sold 778,781 passenger cars and commercial vehicles in the year, compared with 570,852 in 1938. Sales for the fourth quarter were 147,426 units, compared with 252,715 sales in the last quarter of 1938.

Retail sales in the United States were 697,642 cars and commercial vehicles, compared with 512,873 in 1938. Commercial vehicles and trucks alone were 88,061, against 56,425 in 1938. Export and Canadian shipments were 85,693, against 94,561 in 1938.

"The corporation's operations and its volume of business for the fourth quarter and for the year were affected by a slow down and by a strike which started on Oct. 6 and lasted for 54 days," Mr. Keller said in his report. "Settlement was effected Nov. 28 and the plants were again in full and efficient operation by Dec. 1."

Net sales in 1939 aggregated $549,806,327, a gain of $136,556,-000 over sales of $413,250,512 in 1938.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2103. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging; terms. For estimate, Stadium 2249 or 7347, Philo Epps, 98 Hooker St., Allston, Mass.

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERIENCED lady wishes work, reading aloud, tending telephone in office or home, or assisting in light housework; best references. Phone COM 9273 (Boston)

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL selected elevator building investments, good returns; cash $30,000; others. KAMBACH, 603 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. (52nd). Plaza 3-9013.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Boro Park)—2 or 3 rooms furnished; use of kitchen; good transportation. GOLDSTEIN. Windsor 6-1341.

hotel MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-4242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Business woman; large, light room; quiet; 2 closets, 17th floor; one in family, excellent transportation. CH. 2-2058.

N. Y. C., 320 West 83rd St.—Attractive large or medium room; quiet, refined private family; breakfast optional; moderate rate. ROSELD.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE secretary-stenographer, 15 years' experience; knowledge of French; accounting office background, wishes new connection. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man desires to be of service; experienced selling, office work; drives; seeks opportunity; salary secondary. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED WOMAN — Afternoons, cleaning, laundry; fine references. Telephone WOOD, Lehigh 4-2823, New York City.

POSITION in home of adults as housekeeper by middle-aged widow. 83 Hampden St., West Springfield, Mass.

PERSONAL SUPERVISOR—Experienced, also simplifying office work systems; capable correspondent; executive. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN with nursing experience desires work; ability with children. MRS. VOTAW, 41-41 44th St., Sunnyside, Long Island, N. Y.

COMPETENT Swiss American, experienced ladies' maid, nurse-companion, housekeeper, wishes position; drives car. Write Box H-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOSIERY STYLIST—Have technical knowledge manufacture ladies' silk stockings; specialized in Color Counsel and Customer Relations work. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHURCH SOLOIST desires vocal students; lessons $3.00. FRANCES NEWSOM, tel. WI. 2-1800, New York City.

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER 720 West End Avenue New York City
Riverside 9-2300 mornings
Formerly Faculty Member Juilliard School

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives additional BIBLE LECTURE COURSES starting as follows: NEW YORK, Mon., Feb. 19th at 3, "Writing Prophets of the Old Testament"; Mon., Feb. 19th, at 7.45, "Paul: the Missionary Apostle." Organization is also progressing for Phila. eves. in MOUNT VERNON; Tues. eves. in GREAT NECK. Address Mr. Leishman, 504 W. 111, N. Y. C. UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 3-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.).

SEE NEXT PAGE

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK
"Home for Your Dollars" and Dollars for Your Home"
PHONE ARLINGTON 3780
Shares in February Series Now on Sale
699 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3780

—WALLHIDE—
Flat and Semi-Gloss Finish Interior Wall Paint
Colors by Nature—Paints by Pittsburgh
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 Mass. Avenue Arlington 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

SEND FLOWERS FEB. 14TH. VALENTINES DAY
Foster *Florist*
Free Delivery Suburban Boston
We would like to serve you.
Cushing Sq. Bel. 1567

THE PINE CUPBOARD
Special Luncheon 25c to 50c
Dinners Served 5 to 8 P. M. 35c to 65c
55 Leonard Street Bel. 3320

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. HIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Valentine Gifts
What is more pleasing than beautiful SILK HOSIERY in the new spring colors, 2, 3 or 4-thread chiffon, 69c to $1.35 pair, carefully chosen piece of costume jewelry, a hostess coat or a dress for afternoon or street wear? We shall be delighted to help you with suggestions. Legal Stamps.
Parsons Dry Goods Co.
Parsons Block, Storrs Sq. Tel. Bra. 0734

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree Mass.

Visit 14 Storrs Ave. for
CINE KODAKS, KODAKS, SUPPLIES
Rental movies for home use
ALVES PHOTO FINISHING SERVICE
14 Storrs Ave. Braintree
Tel. Bra. 0372

Dress up for Spring
Whether it's a gay formal evening or a busy day at work, you'll feel and look better with a new coiffure from
CHEZ ADA
391 WASHINGTON ST. TEL. BRA. 1010
Beautiful permanents from $3.50 to $10

BROCKTON

Come to
Fraser's
Friday and Saturday!
2 BIG BARGAIN DAYS

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
BARGAIN BEE
SAVINGS GALORE
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

GREENFIELD DAIRY FARM
Rich Grade "A" Jersey Milk and Cream
From our accredited herd
Inspect Our Plant
TEL. BROCKTON 4100

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
FEBRUARY SALE
Special Prices for Cash
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
VALENTINE HEARTS
Always Fresh 25c to $5.00
12 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brattle Square Florist
We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
TRO. 9839 29 Brattle St.

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Valentine's Day
FEBRUARY 14TH
Order Your Flowers from
Kupersmith Florist
Flowers Delivered Everywhere
17 Brattle Street Kirkland 5442

Sale! 'Wear-Ever' ALUMINUM BUY NOW!
New Style Sauce Pan—Set of three....1.69
Thick Deep Fry Pans....1.19

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
76 BRATTLE ST. TROW. 6760

VALENTINE'S DAY FEB. 14TH
We recommend *Whitman's* Chocolates—every package specially decorated!
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
Tel. Trowbridge 2211—CAMBRIDGE
Tel. Belmont 4300—BELMONT

beauty counselors, inc.
Fine Cosmetics
Advertised in the Monitor
Sold direct to you in your own home; call
Mrs. Elsie Farnham
11 Bailey Ave., Watertown Mid. 4741-W

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co. INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY LOANS
A Considerable Saving Is Possible Because Of Our Low Rates
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

GEISHECKER'S
Mid-Winter Sale
Girls' Mackinaws—Ski Suits—Snow Suits
Greatly Reduced
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
85th Mill End Sale
Feb. 7th through Feb. 17th

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
Friday and Saturday, Feb. 9 and 10 will be DOLLAR DAYS *at helen's*
381 MAIN STREET

C. H. WATSON & SONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 50 Years
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946
We Are a Red & White Store

Valentine's Day is our FIFTH BIRTHDAY
Call on us and see our novelty pastries
Just the thing for your party.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 3693

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

F. A. Lane Company
Grand Clearance Sale!
Suits—Overcoats—Jackets and other warm clothing

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430 for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

FRAMINGHAM

BATES STATIONERY CO.
Valentines
25 Hollis St. Phone 5205

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

Save in all Departments on
DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
at
WILSON'S
GREENFIELD BOUND GREENFIELD MANAGED GREENFIELD OWNED

HAVERHILL

THE STATIONERY SHOP
Valentines and Valentine Accessories
Place Cards—Favors—Decorations, etc.
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

ATHERTON'S
Complete Home Furnishers
February Sale Now in Progress
Savings up to 40%
ATHERTON'S
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

"HAVE THEM CLEANED RIGHT"
NEW YORK CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

MUNSEY'S
Heating & Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter Street Tel. 2379

Red Cross Shoes for Women
All Suede Shoes $4.95
Florsheim Shoes for Men
$7.95. Some styles $8.95
Last Week of Sale
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

Charles B. Porter & Co.
UPHOLSTERING
Upholstery Goods and Window Shades, Antique Furniture Restored.
Charles B. Porter Tel. 3611 Rudolph C. Gleed 99 Water Street

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Norwalk Tires and Norwalk Batteries
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Mitchell & Company
Merrimack Street
See the
New Spring Flowers
for Home Decoration
Gift Shop—Downstairs Store

HINGHAM

KARL CROOK MOTOR CO.
A safe place to buy used cars
1937 Oldsmobile Brougham—Radio, Heater, Fog Light $545
1937 Chrysler Imperial Convertible Coupe, Radio, Heater $650
16 SUMMER STREET

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HINGHAM 1420
IVIN'S TOMATO CHIPS—a delightful new Cracker—Serve with soups, salads, toasted, with cheese, etc.
Packages contain 12 oz. for .19
GENESEO BRAND TWINS:
1-12 oz. jar spiced Sickel Pears
1-12 oz. jar spiced Watermelon Rind
The two jars for ..... .45

Valentine Heart Boxes
25c to $3.00
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
HINGHAM 0360-1277
At the Square *At the Center*

HOLYOKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

MEN'S SHIRTS
. . . Wilson Bros. Brand
$1.95 were $2.50
Fred Johnson Clothes, Inc.
271 MAPLE STREET

Morrow and Company
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing at moderate prices
277 MAPLE STREET

Foundation Garments and Girdles
New Spring Models in Flexees, Le Gant, MisSimplicity, and American Lady.
$3.50, $5.00 and up
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
New Store Hours
9:30 to 5:30
Daily

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING
We Specialize in
Colonial Bouquets
for Valentine's Day
Choice Spring Bulbs are now ready for your inspection.
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0340

St. Valentine's Day, Feb 14
Valentine Chocolates
Kemp's, Whitman's, Lovell & Covel
All in Heart-Shaped Boxes
25c to $3.50
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1702 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0664

Buy Glo-Coat Now
Buy a pt., qt., ½ gal. or gallon can of Glo-Coat and get ⅓ more quantity Free—Limited Time.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0300

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

Martin's for Quality
For your Valentine
Gobelin's, Whitman's and Cynthia Sweets
In attractive Heart Shaped Valentine Boxes. 25c to $3.00
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Back of Rump Oven Roast ..... lb. 39c
Boneless Bottom Round Pot Roast lb. 29c
Ex. Fancy Brisket Corned Beef .... lb. 29c
Larsen's "Fresh-Like" Vegetables in Vacuum Tins—Cut Refugee Green Beans, Shoe String Beets, Diced Carrots, Whole Kernel Corn—Salad Vegetables, Tins 15c each, 2 for 29c

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO., Inc.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

ALVIN'S
Now offering lovely tailored suits of "Pacalora"—Jacket, Skirt, Shorts $2.95 each—Slacks $4.90 each
Also in "Gabalora"
Jacket, Skirt, Shorts, $3.95 each
20 WALTHAM ST. Tel. Lex. 1492

Durand's Chocolate Shop
1780 MASS. AVE.
Valentine Candies for Bridges and Teas
DOROTHY DAY, Proprietor

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m., Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Save 20 to 40% on Rugs and Furniture
DURING FEB. SALE

Josef's
designers of individual coiffures
502 Hildrith Bldg., Lowell, Mass
Dial 6331

Saturday is Bargain Day
Tremendous values in all departments
Cherry & Webb's

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

FLOWERS
For VALENTINES
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1940
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Friday and Saturday This Week
DOLLAR DAYS
Men's and Young Men's Single and Double Breasted 2-Trouser Suits
$30 and $35 Values **$23.50**
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN Tel. LY 2-3737
Ask about our 3-Payment Charge Service!

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery that's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to order
248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass. LY. 2-1550

MALDEN

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0463-W

A complete line of
Curtains and Draperies
for your home
Special curtains made to order
JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

Russo's *RESTAURANT*
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Don't Wait
If You Need Furniture
Buy Now!
SAVE 10 to 30%
during our 36th
FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. Kotzen Co.
454-458 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

HIGGINS
$20,000 Removal Sale
this month only
102 Pleasant St. Tel. Malden 1487

Valentine Day, Feb. 14
May we help you select a bouquet or a lovely plant for Valentine?
E. D. Kaulback & Son FLORIST
George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
G. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Valentine Candies
Hopkins
Favors and Ice Cream

RUDERMAN'S
February Sale
Tel. Melrose 0090 544 Main St.

New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STAR BUNDLE
everything washed and ironed!
Telephone STON. 0407
17 lbs. ★ $2.00

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
REGISTERED MASTER PLUMBER
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 199 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790-7232

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

We won't cry over our spilled milk, IF You spill it on your cereal!
CLOVERLUCK FARM
GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK
W. S. WELDON DAIRY
Agent
201 CALIFORNIA ST. NEW. NO. 3320

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

NEWTONVILLE

COME AND SEE SHOP
318 WALNUT STREET
"Who'll Buy My Valentines?" YOU—Because They Spread Happiness!
—Also—
Regard the colorful Jewelry and Purses Amazingly Low Prices

BON ARTS SHOP
Valentine Gifts
Costume Jewelry
Fine Handkerchiefs
285 Walnut Street
New. No. 7221-W

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Eastman Flower Shops
Newtonville and Wellesley Hills Square
For Valentine's Day
The Finest in Flowers and Plants

NEWTON—Auburndale

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Valentine Corsages
Cut Flowers
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
WES. NEW. 1271

NEWTON—Waban

Boston Gardening Co.
FLOWERS for VALENTINE
Corsages of Her Favorite Flowers
Cut Flowers—Flowering Plants
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Sts.
Cen. New. 5566

NORWOOD

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST.
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHERON NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

SEARS
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
and
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Children
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0039

Cape Cod Cooks Products Demonstration
Feb. 12 to 17th
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Berkshire Bargain Days
Friday and Saturday
Wings Shirts (irregulars) $1.15
STOCKINGS *NO MEND* (Irregulars) 84c
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Today and Tomorrow Are
Dollar Days
2.00 Famous Name Shirts 1.00
25c Men's Hose 6 pr. 1.00
55c Neckties 3 for 1.00
REMICKS

EVENING CLOTHES
Dry cleaned by us look and feel socially comfortable.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

Valentine Suggestions
Call
PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1283 Hancock St. Gra. 0392

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

Valentines 1c to $5.00
GREETING CARD SHOP
17 Beale Street Wollaston

DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS STOKERS OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
43 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Flowers for the Perfect Valentine
PARKER, Florist
Main St., Wakefield

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Valentine Boxes of Chocolates
25c to $2.00

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

FLOWERS for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 SO. MAIN ST. SHARON, MASS. Tel. 776

THE smart place to buy
Fine quality coats and clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. On Route 28
The Main Boston Highway

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883
10-12 a.m.—5-6 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers — Potted Plants
For Your Valentine
Grown on the premises
Telephone orders given special care
328 Broadway Som. 0116-7

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781
A.B.A.L.K. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
247 Elm Street Davis Square

Bab's Photo Shop Bab's
Greeting Cards
Camera Supplies
A Full Line of Valentines
Bab's 19 College Ave. Somerset 2922 Bab's

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817
1 p.m.-5 p.m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WAKEFIELD

Curtains—Linens—Bedding
Nutes
Ladies' and Men's Wear
WAKEFIELD THEA. BLDG., WAKEFIELD

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

★ STAR MARKET CO.
Fancy Fresh Fowl
3 to 4 lb. average
18c lb.
583 Washington St., WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq

WEYMOUTH

Let us clean your Upholstered Furniture
South Weymouth Laundry and Cleansing Co.
776 MAIN ST., SO. WEYMOUTH
TEL. WEY. 2300

WINTHROP

Daily Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop Mass Tel. Ocean 1990

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

Give FLOWERS
As
Valentines
SUNNYSIDE
GREENHOUSES
2 BOXFORD ST. DIAL 24667

European Local Classified

(Continued)

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BOARD residence offered for cultured woman over forty; in return, light duties—driving, shopping, act as hostess; ample free-time; delightful conditions. Ladies' College, London. Box W-1518, BCM/CSM, London.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 manual pneumatic pipe organ, now building; 14 stops; lead 300; £250 inclusive. Particulars, HAYTER, Letchworth.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED laundry manageress required, Christian Scientist preferred; turnover approaching £200; staff 42; fully finished, semi-finished and contract; remuneration £3.10.0 p. w., rent-free house (on site) and commission on profits. Apply S. R. BRETT, Director, Bramley Laundry, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey.

POST WANTED

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Gentlewoman, with secretarial training and experience, offers services as private secretary; part-time work considered. Miss Dora Chapman, 5, Sandringham Rd.

TUITION

Sussex: BRIGHTSTONE BOARDING KENNELS & RABBITRY—Vacancy for one pupil. All branches taught. Post later, if suitable. Country home, sea air. Fees £2.2.0. inclusive. Miss Lawis, Wootton House, Patcham, Brighton (Preston 2951).

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; MSS.; duplicating; private tuition; temporary typists supplied. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3637.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 227

HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
'Phone 410 Bexhill, 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office, Dorland House
14 Regent St., S. W.
Telephone: BEXHILL 349. COODEN 15
Telegrams: "Property Bexhill"

STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties to Let and for Sale with Map and Guide gratis.
28, DEVONSHIRE ROAD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, and SEA ROAD, COODEN BEACH

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22 St. Leonards Rd Tel. 125

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM
Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers
Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House,
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD
177-179, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL

40, Queens Road	Brighton	5701 (Tel.)
71, Church Road	Hove	5777 (Tel.)
South Road	Preston	2219 (Tel.)
New Street	Basingstoke	235 (Tel.)
Middle Street	Petworth	83 (Tel.)
3 Gordon Terrace	Worthing	1263 (Tel.)

Also INCORPORATING Bamfield & Co., 20, Ship St., BRIGHTON Tel. 1908 The Trent Main Coal Co., 21 St. James St., BRIGHTON 2780 J. Verrall, Burgess Hill Tel. 2266

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

BRISTOL

M. G. BOND
"Mary"
Tel. 24200
The HOSIERY Specialist
Charming Display of
Wool Jumpers and Cardigans
52 Redcliff Hill, Bristol
(Near the Church)

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Curtains and Loose Covers, Etc.
MORGAN'S COR., Zetland Rd. Junction

Cuff's Furniture Polish
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union St. 210 Cheltenham Rd.
129 Ashley Road 29 East St., Bedminster
88 Mina Road Melvin Sq., Knowle W.
116 and 408 Stapleton Road

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

Massingham
Come and See the
NEW SPRING STYLES in LADIES' MOCCASIN SHOES
STOKES CROFT AND HIGH STREET

Early Spring.
MILLINERY
at
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAY 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3034
BROMLEY
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

A Shower Idea

A popular schoolmistress was to be married, and a "shower" was arranged in her honor, one feature being a new idea to this writer.

The hostess had provided a pretty "shower folder" with floral decorations and appropriate words on the cover; and she had improvised a register for all to sign by removing the center sheet, and substituting as many sheets of writing paper as she deemed necessary.

Guests were invited to "sign the register," being instructed to not crowd the names together, but to leave considerable space between names; most of those present signed two names, though some signed "the middle name" as well—not knowing what it was all about.

After all the signatures had been written, the hostess informed her guests that each was to give the bride-to-be some advice, using words the initial letters of which must be the same as the initials of the signature. Laughingly she remarked that, as her initials were K. C., her advice might be "Kick carefully," though she would probably write "Kindness counts." As my initials are L. T., my advice to the prospective bride was "Live truly"; but "Laugh together" might have been quite as useful.

Obviously the guest of honor did not write in the souvenir booklet, but, when the others had finished, she was requested by the hostess to read aloud the accumulation of advice tendered; and much merriment was thereby engendered.—Louise Y. T., Athens, Ont.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Paris, France. It was erected for the Paris Exposition of 1889, and is 985.25 feet high.
2. It is off the coast of southern California.
3. They are mountains in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.
4. Boston Latin School, founded April 23, 1635.
5. A university city in northwestern Sicily.
6. It spans the Hudson River from New York to Fort Lee, New Jersey.
7. Edinburgh, Scotland. So called because of the smoke which overhangs the city.
8. A fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea.
9. The headquarters of the metropolitan police on the Thames Embankment, London.
10. Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sept. 8, 1857.

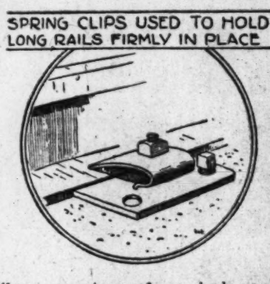
Did You Ever Wonder

How "Velvet" Railroad Track Is Made Free From Clickety-Clack?

For generations railroad tracks have been laid in 39-foot lengths, with a space at each joint to allow for "stretching" of the rail due to heat. And for just so long has the "clickety-clack" of the car wheels over the gaping joints been as familiar a characteristic of train travel as the "choo-choo."

This, the men who built the road-beds pointed out, was quite unavoidable. Heat changes, due to seasonal variations in climate, might cause the length of a 39-foot rail to increase by as much as three quarters of an inch, and room had to be allowed for this expansion.

SPRING CLIPS USED TO HOLD LONG RAILS FIRMLY IN PLACE



The open joints resulted not only in noise and bumps, but also resulted in excessive rail wear, flattened rail ends, and damaged car wheels and axles. In 1933 the Delaware & Hudson began experimenting with "endless" rails—the track sections smoothly and solidly welded together. The officials were happy to discover that the longer rails did not expand any more than the short rails, a fact thought due to the grip of the spikes holding the long rail from sliding back and forth due to expansion and contraction.

Then they began laying tracks by the mile. This was made possible by welding standard 39-foot rails together with a mobile welding, annealing, and grinding train unit. This unit made rails as long as the string of flat cars the company cared to attach to the welding train. After reaching the place where it is to be used, the rear end of the long rail is anchored to the ground by a cable, and the train then slowly pulls the flat cars out from under it. The long rails are welded to each other by "thermit closure" welds, making a jointless, bumpless, "velvet" track.

The rails are fastened to the ties by special spring clips, each exerting a pressure of 2,500 pounds on the base of the rail. This pressure is greater than the force of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes, and the jointless rails are immovably fixed. The only breaks remaining in such track are the insulated joints required for the operation of signal circuits.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Lesson

One day a boy grew tired of studying his lessons, and asked his father to excuse him from working on his Latin grammar.

"Very well," said the father, "but you must do something else instead. Dig some ditches in the bog. It needs draining."

The lad bravely accepted the task, but at the end of a day of vigorous spading found himself exceedingly weary.

"Father," he said, "I would like to return to my studies."

Never again was the boy tempted to desert his studies, but stuck doggedly to each lesson until it had been mastered.

In the end his application paid him very well, indeed; for this was John Adams, who became the second President of the United States.

What We Need

We don't need more material development; we need more spiritual development.

We do not need more intellectual power; we need more moral power.

We do not need more knowledge; we need more character.

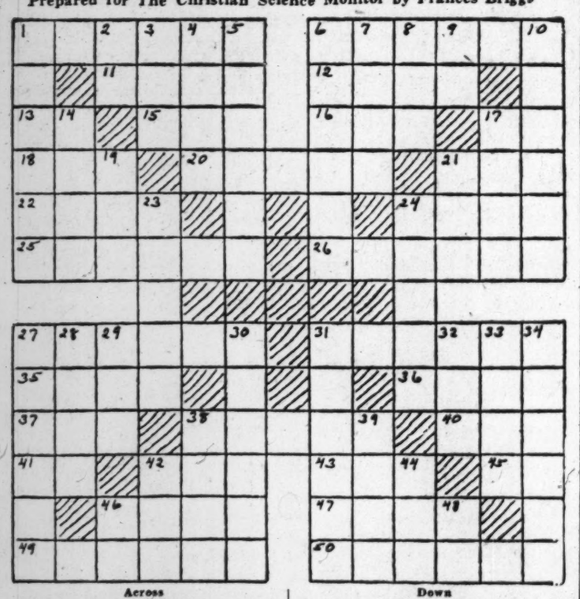
We do not need more government; we need more culture.

We do not need more law; we need more religion.

We do not need more of the things that are seen; we need more of the things that are unseen.—Calvin Coolidge.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet blessed the people he was sent to curse?
6—If you visited Uppsala, whom would you see?
11—What is a commune of France?
12—A shikra is a hawk, coin, or belt—which?
13—Railroad (abbr.).
15—What East Indian wood is second only to teak in value?
16—In golf, what is a score of one stroke on a hole?
17—Symbol for tin is what?
18—What is an apparatus for measuring rate of a ship's motion through water?
20—What island is largest of the Vesteraalen?
21—Who was Jacob's son and Asher's brother?
22—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ussuri River?
24—What is a commune of Latium, Italy?
25—What is a river of Nebraska?
26—What is a city of Rumania?
27—What was the great flood in days of Noah?
31—What marine mammal is mentioned in "Through the Looking-Glass"?
35—What is first name of Bede, a George Eliot hero?
36—What British poet laureate was born in 1562?
37—Seat in a church is what?
38—A shibar is a boat, tree, or fish—which (pl.)?
40—Would a blandari be an owl, ax, or man?
41—Hour (abbr.).
42—Who was one of sons of Shem?
43—What is yellow ocher?
45—In speaking of Biblical Gaal, what pronoun would you use?
46—What is Callao?
47—What German river flows to the Baltic Sea?
49—What is a city of Florida?
50—Where is Elko?

Down

1—Where is the Wilhelmstrasse?
2—What is sixth note of scale?
3—Three-toed sloths are what?
4—Who was one of sons of Ulla (I Chron. 7:39)?
5—What was ancient name of Malta?
6—What is a province of northern China?
7—What is a city of Texas?
8—Female sheep is what?
9—Dark (abbr.).
10—What was the shoe of Bible times?
14—Where is the Corso?
17—What is chief garment of a Hindu woman?
19—School of whales is called what?
21—What is the gazelle of Tibet?
23—What was first name of 36 Across?
24—What fish resembles the trout?
27—Who escaped from Apollo by being transformed into a laurel tree?
28—What is a river of Germany?
29—Cowper studied what?
30—What is second book of the Pentateuch?
31—Who is the confidant and foil of Sherlock Holmes?
32—Who was a son of Hezron (Ruth 4:19)?
33—What State is east of 50 Across?
34—Who was a Roman Stoic philosopher and author?
38—What Fijian tree yields a plumlike fruit?
39—What is one of contesting parties in a game or sport?
42—Allow.
44—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
46—Psalm (abbr.).
48—Who was principal deity of historical Egypt?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Harp of the Winds

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Janet S. Kelley, Cleveland

A Record for Dartmouth

Dartmouth College is the only university that has held graduation exercises every year since its founding.

Three Mountains

Identify these Biblical mountains if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. Though outside the confines of Palestine, the Hebrews regarded it as sacred.
2. Upon its slopes Moses was granted the vision of the burning bush.
3. From it he brought down the tablets of the law.
4. Standing in the door of one of its caves, Elijah heard "a still, small voice."

II

1. Though of comparatively slight elevation, it may perhaps claim to be the most famous mountain in the world.
2. The psalmist describes it as "beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."
3. The whole Jewish people made it a place of pilgrimage.
4. Its name has come to be a synonym for that of the Christian Church.

III

1. Jesus passed over it on the day of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
2. From its slopes he looked down upon Jerusalem and wept over it.
3. The Garden of Gethsemane is located upon it.
4. One of its four peaks, it has been claimed, is the Mount of Ascension.

Answers: I. Mount Sinai (also called Mount Horeb); II. Mount Zion; III. Mount of Olives.

Daily Quotation

THE happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Brevities

Acco Press: If we don't enjoy what we've got now, we won't be a bit happier when we get more.

San Francisco Chronicle: In fairness to the mighty Soviet Army, let it be said that in years of marching around Moscow's red square it never lost a parade.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Eiffel Tower?
2. Catalina Island?
3. The Great Smokies?
4. The oldest public school in America?
5. Palermo?
6. The George Washington Bridge?
7. Auld Reekie?
8. The Dardanelles?
9. Scotland Yard?
10. The birthplace of William H. Taft?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Milk Bottles

In a study of milk-bottle losses, dairy investigators found that a bottle makes from 6 to 91 trips, with 34 as the average.

In Lighter Vein

War Rumor

The latest thing in European sandwiches is a meat ration card between two bread cards.

On the Finnish Front

1st Finnish Soldier: "Just 40 degrees below this morning."

2nd One: "Can't last. Just Indian summer."

Surprised

"Well, my dear," wrote the wife to her husband in the B. E. F., "did you like those mince pies I made for you?"

"Mince pies?" wrote back the husband. "I thought they were rubber heels. I'm still wearing them."—Tit-Bits.

Life in Hollywood Department

(Peace on Earth Division)

Behind them will strut six brass bands, playing "Silent Night" at one and the same time.—Hollywood correspondence in the Washington Post, spotted by the New Yorker.

Manly Manners

An office boy dashed into his employer's office and asked loudly if he might go to the match. Startled, the employer looked up.

"That is no way to ask permission," he said. "Let me give you a lesson in etiquette. I will go out and act your part. You sit at my desk and make believe you are the boss."

The youngster sat down and the man left the office. Presently he knocked at the door. The employer entered, noiselessly.

"I wonder, sir," he asked meekly, "if you would be so kind as to let me have the afternoon off? I want very much to see a cricket match."

The youngster looked up, grinning broadly. "Why, certainly!" he exclaimed. "And here's a half-crown to have some fun with!"—Kentish Mercury.

A Date

"Say, Buddy, can you let me have a dime for a glass of milk?"

"I thought milk was only a nickel."

"Yeah, but I have a date."

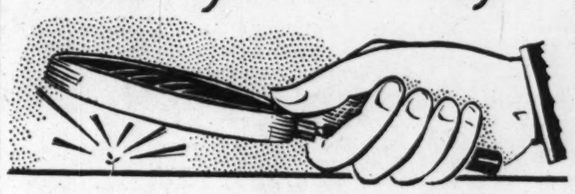
Sh-h! !

A modern young miss arrived at her grandmother's house wearing a fashionable "backless" evening frock.

Grandma lectured her: "It's shameless. I dread to think what your mother would say if she saw you in that dress."

The young miss smiled. "I'd dread it, too. You see, it belongs to her," she replied.—Our Empire.

Cabbages and Kings



☞ What is the smallest flowering plant? Our guess is that it is the watermeal, which is about 1-32 of an inch in diameter. ☞ Hint for the rural dweller: A good windbreak should have at least three rows of trees. ☞ Checkers is the first choice of passengers flying the transcontinental air routes. Bridge is a close second. ☞ A survey of 14,000 dogs licensed in Boston last year revealed that Teddy was the most popular name, with Buddy, Laddie, and Trixie following in that order. ☞ Back-seat driving is taught in Tulsa elementary schools. C. L. Jester, school superintendent, says, "We want our school children to be so conscious of safety that they will prompt their father or mother when they fail to drive their cars safely."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All in a Day's Work

(Centerville Iowegian)

Centerville, Iowa

A good deed is its own reward, but that's not always the end of the story.

For instance there's Vern Kirkland of Appanoose County who is a gas and oil agent. According to the Standard Truck Service News he was driving in the vicinity of Mystic when he noted that a farmer's cattle and horses had broken through a fence and were out in a field of green corn.

He went up to the farm house to apprise the farmer of the fact. The family had gone and the house was empty. Kirkland didn't want to let the case go at that. He went to a neighboring farm, but there was no one available there to help. Finally Kirkland went on down the road and worked until he got a number of men together and all went back, drove the stock out of the corn, fixed up the fence, and left.

But—the absent farmer returned home, learned what the oil and gas salesman had done for him, erected barrels on his farm and has used his gas and oil exclusively since that time.

That's a pretty fair brand of salesmanship.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Complicated Affair*

By LE PELLEY

WOW, IT'S COLD TODAY — MUST BE 10 BELOW ZERO — !!
NO-O-O. IT'S WARM !! THIS THERMOMETER SAYS 16 ABOVE !
IS THAT SO ?! WELL LANEY'S THERMOMETER SAYS 12 BELOW !!
LOOK HERE !! 27 ABOVE !!
BUT LOOK THERE — 2 BELOW !
I JUST READ THE PAPER AND THE PAPER SAYS IT'S COLD OUT !!
FOOEY — WHICH PAPER DO YOU READ... ?? !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set*—

By RODGERS

The Boss was looking at the paper today when he suddenly said, "Boy! I'm going to try that!"
Then he went down into the cellar and started hammering away at something—
And in no time at all he had a little shelf all made. He took it outside and fastened it to one of the window sills —
There, he said, as he sprinkled some bread crumbs on the shelf-"Now let's go inside, Snubs, and see if the birds will give us a show-"
Talk about your grandstand seats!
RRodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old Familiar Sign*

By THE HAGERS

"HOW DID YOU HAPPEN, SIR, TO COME TO OUR SMALL ISLAND, PUZZLEDOM?"
"I'M LOOKING FOR A WEB-FOOT SIGN TO HELP ME FIND SOME FRIENDS OF MINE."
"A WEB-FOOT SIGN? I'LL SHOW YOU ONE." MISS GOOSE I FOLLOWED, ON THE RUN.
"THAT'S IT, MISS GOOSE, WITHOUT A DOUBT, ANOTHER PUZZLE WE'VE WORKED OUT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

United States Copper for Soviet Brass

Henceforward when a Russian shrapnel shell whines over the Mannerheim Line there will be a strong possibility that the cartridge case from which it started was made of American copper. Or when a new Soviet bomber flies over Finnish towns dropping missiles on women and children, its manufacture may have included wiring, fuel lines, and engine bushings using this russet metal from American mines, smelters, or refining plants.

The United States, it develops, has become the chief supplier of copper, an essential war material, to Russia.

With British and Belgian sources cut off, Russia, which produces only about two-thirds enough copper for normal use, has turned to the Western Hemisphere, with the result that about 23,000 tons of refined copper was shipped from the United States to Vladivostok in November and December, and the exports reportedly are continuing at a heavy rate. These exports to Russia were more in two months than in the preceding four years, and are apparently in larger volume than Soviet purchases from peace-time suppliers in Europe.

Do Americans want to go on arming the Communist attack on the independence of Finland? The answer appeared in the actions of Congress on Thursday when the Senate voted 65 to 3 to urge the Securities and Exchange Commission to facilitate the floating of a Finnish bond issue and Administration leaders in the House of Representatives barely prevented a forced severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Whereas a breaking of diplomatic ties might signify only a relatively futile annoyance, a control on the rising exports of copper would have really serious meaning to the Soviet war machine. The one move would involve withdrawing American eyes from inside the Soviet Union, whence their reports may be of value; the other would impede the flow of a raw material vital to mechanized warfare.

For copper enters into the making of brass, and brass or copper enters into the making of all kinds of munitions. Accordingly, the relative supply of copper, whether ample or limited, may be a factor in determining the amount of "brass" in Russian demands on neighbor nations and its strategy in the troubled world situation.

To say that all exports of copper to Russia should be forbidden might be an extreme course yet a good case could be made for an extension of the moral embargo which exists on aviation supplies going to countries whose armies bomb civilians. This is exerted by suasion on American companies.

A better case probably could be made for the conservation of such an important material as copper within the United States for possible American military needs and for a rationing system on exports by which the sales and shipments to any one country would be limited to some percentage or reasonable multiple of their normal purchases of the commodity in America during the five years preceding the war. Some measure should certainly be taken to halt this arming of a flagrant aggressor.

Turkey Removes the "?"

Turkish seizure of German-owned Krupp shipyards is a straw in a wind fast rising to gale velocity. Clouds are gathering over German hopes of diplomatic victory east—hopes which have been bolstered not only by some success in Rumania but by willingness of Turkey to enter into trade accords which have seemed inconsistent with its position in the Allied front.

The seizure emphasizes, as no further words could, the Turkish Foreign Minister's statement a few days ago that "Turkey is not neutral but only non-belligerent for the moment." It follows closely on a meeting of the Balkan Entente's leaders in which the influence of Turkey was marked. It takes place against a background that stretches from Afghanistan westward to Egypt and northward to envelop Greece and the Dardanelles.

And right at that point Bulgaria's borders touch this area of Allied control, making the Turkish Foreign Minister's evidently cordial meeting with Bulgaria's King Boris and his statesmen a matter of wider interest than it may at first have seemed. For Turkey is the Allies' bridge to the Balkans. And at one end of that bridge today are gathering Allied military forces estimated in hundreds of thousands. Informed quarters indicate equipment for three-quarters of a million men is being sent to the Near East.

Berlin dispatches explain the seizure of the Krupp plant in Turkey as due to differences between German technicians employed there and the Turkish authorities, but as not indicating difficulties between the two Governments. "Things like that happen in Turkey." But when they happen while Allied military leaders are flying to Egypt to inspect troops, while Greek emissaries are on their way to join them and the Greeks are being warned by their own leaders of possibility of war, and while the Turkish Government exhibits a willingness to have its position in the Allied front very clearly understood—it is not easy to dismiss these things with an assumption that they arise merely from differences as to factory procedures.

Tapestry in Type

Remember the venerable subscriber who, on finding his newspaper bare of obituaries, would remark, "No news today"? Concepts of news are usually broader. But to many of us, a world in which no war headline shrieks, no murder mars the front page, no major accident starts the presses rolling out an "extra," seems a quiet one.

Now someone has made a useful discovery, done a kind deed or a difficult duty, comforted a neighbor in need, supplied a cup of cold water—on this very day. More and more often these deeds are reflected in the press. Simeon Strunsky's recent book on "The Living Tradition" points out that even between the lines of shipping reports, steamship sailings, airplane schedules, are tucked by implication a myriad items of human success.

The daily paper is full of news even when no spectacular headlines assault the senses. "No news is good news" only for those who await and fear reports of disaster. Good news is no news only for those whose perceptions are blunted by too frequent contact with bad news. For all others, any decent daily paper spreads a veritable tapestry of congenial human experience before the eyes. It takes only a little practice to follow the threads and enjoy the pattern.

Suburbs and Democracy?

Some thought-provoking points project from the Rev. Stanley Manning's recent sermon in West Hartford, Connecticut, under the arresting title, "Is West Hartford a Menace to Civilization?" The reverend gentleman contends that this cultured, prosperously-populated prototype of the Newtons in Boston, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; New Rochelle, N. Y.; Lake Forest, Ill., and Pasadena, Calif., threatens democracy.

Like most other upper- and middle-class American suburbs, West Hartford is an ideal home community. But Mr. Manning believes that its aloofness is unfair to its struggling, parent city.

This fact of political separation but economic unity deprives the parent city of much residence tax revenue from those best able to pay; eliminates from participation in certain public affairs many individuals well qualified to serve, and tends to leave the parent city with an increasingly large proportion of low-income population to pay ever mounting costs.

Attempts to amalgamate satellite cities with their primary sphere usually arouse the most intense opposition. Suburbanites want nothing to do with the politics of the "big city" nor to have their schools under city influences.

Yet, as a question of democracy, it is just as essential to suburbanites as to city dwellers that the whole community express a civic consciousness of the kind that makes for wholesome government, that the schools offer uniformly good opportunities, and that conditions be attractive to the business that supports both the parent city and the suburbs.

Whether these ends can be forwarded by lumping these communities into one political unit is a question not susceptible to a simple answer. How can the high moral tone, financial responsibility, and community pride in their suburbs be brought into the service of cities without damage to suburbs?

In Boston, a partial solution was found through the Metropolitan District Commission, which operates a system of parks, highways, water systems, and sewers for a group of cities and towns in the area. This idea has been duplicated elsewhere.

It may be that extension of such supra-governmental agencies will offer one way for American communities gradually to transcend political boundaries in a way that would demonstrate a more practical democracy.

The Bookshelf

Naval Design and Foreign Policy

Americans interested in the strategical reasons for the naval expansion program now being threshed out in Congressional committee hearings will find some useful background in Capt. Claude Banks Mayo's discussion of YOUR NAVY (Los Angeles: Parker & Baird. $3.50). In his chapter explaining the relation of foreign policy to ship design, Captain Mayo shows how deep-rooted is the American naval belief in heavy armor and powerful gunfire as against speed and numbers. The official support now given to plans for battleships nearly twice as large as existing capital ships, and for cruisers with double the displacement of the so-called pocket battleship and artillery potentially far more devastating, is apparently actuated by historical concepts of American sea power as old as the navy.

* * *

The author shows the effect a French corvette, beached in the Delaware, had in influencing the work of Joshua Humphreys, designer of the frigate Constitution. By reproducing the underwater lines of this fast French type, Humphreys incorporated into his models qualities that made the Constitution and the contemporary ships of her class unusually fast. The frigates were framed as heavily as ships-of-the-line, as the capital ships of the sail era were termed. They were loftily sparred and powerfully gunned, altogether superior to any enemy ship of their class, yet fast enough to avoid being brought to action by a ship-of-the-line. The result was that British frigates were forced to cruise in groups, narrowing down the normal range of protection for their scattered merchant ships.

This policy in ship design was conceived at a time when the United States could not hope to match the tremendous sea power of Great Britain. Yet so successful was this small harrying force in compelling enemy concentrations which left the trade routes more exposed to American privateers, and so overwhelming was the success of the American frigate in single-ship engagements, the author asserts that the War of 1812 "gave to our infant Navy a priceless tradition of victory."

United States naval designers still adhere to the traditions of Joshua Humphreys. Captain Mayo says: "The American battle line is composed of well protected, hard-hitting ships able to keep the sea for long periods without overhaul. Great sums have been spent to make them habitable for their crews. To obtain these ends speed has been sacrificed to a certain degree. American ships are well designed for the defense of the country's interests."

* * *

Although American naval objectives have changed with the country's development as a world power, and the Navy now aims to maintain with Britain a 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength over its closest competitor, Japan, big ships and big guns are still the key to its naval building policy. Doubtless there are some sentimental reasons for this, taking into account "the tradition of victory" born in 1812. But the real reason lies largely in geographical considerations—in the concept of the United States as a continental, rather than an imperial power.

Its naval guardians need not think mainly in terms of numbers, since it has no world-scattered possessions to defend. For that reason, it has and needs few overseas bases from which to operate. When the fleet puts to sea it takes its bases with it. That is one of the major reasons for the bigness of its battle units. Each is to some degree a powerful base in itself. Probably that is the chief reason why the Humphreys tradition still survives.

The author is director of the United States Naval Reserve in the San Francisco area. The chapters in this book were originally presented in the form of lectures to naval reserve officers in his Eleventh Naval District command. Some of the collection is highly technical. But there is much that merits the attention of citizens interested in the political evolution of their navy.

H. T.

Sticking Up for Him

"Poug-keep-sie" Spells Romance

The train from Montreal was speeding toward New York as the lavender winter dusk closed in on the glimmering Hudson. Across the aisle from us, two Frenchmen, who had been talkative and jolly all day, sat half-asleep. As the train began to slow down and passengers prepared to leave, the conductor opened the door.

"Poughkeepsie!" he bawled loudly, "Poughkeepsie!" The two Frenchmen straightened and looked at one another. A delighted smile broke over the face of the elder. "Poug-keep-sie!" he murmured softly, and with equal relish the younger one echoed, "Mais, oui! Poug-keep-sie!" Eagerly they rubbed the blurred window, peering out into the dusk—out into a romantic city so enchantingly called "Poughkeepsie."

I know just how those two travelers felt. How well I recalled the thrill of strange, foreign names in my old school geography; Ceylon, Rangoon, Mandalay, Lebanon, Singapore, and that singing name, Isle of Pines! How I used to pore over the dim little pictures that so poorly illustrated the worn old book; how my fancy wove romances around the lives of those fortunate people who lived in such romantic places. The very word "Africa" held a gloomy, sinister fascination because of that great book into which we were allowed sometimes to peer, "With Stanley in Darkest Africa"! Romance, I thought, was confined to places far away, places I could never hope to visit.

* * *

As I grew into my teens I learned better. I began to listen more carefully to the stories of the old-timers—"Rocky Mountain Joe," for instance, with his long hair and his greasy sombrero. He really had guided pioneers over mountain passes in the fifties. And it was from him that I learned the story of the naming of Wagon Wheel Gap. Some pioneers, trying to make their way over the mountains, thought they had lost the trail in that wild and forbidding country.

"Reckon we're the first white men to come this way," one of them said dubiously. But his companion pointed ahead to an object half hidden in the grass. "Ain't that a wagon wheel?" he asked.

In this wilderness of rocks and mountains, where hostile Indians hid around the bend of the trail, other white men had struggled, too!

And it was "Rattlesnake Bill" who put me on the right track in discovering the naming of that river called "El Rio de las Animas en Purgatorio"—for that was the real name given long ago in memory of a company of Spanish soldiers who perished there. Later French-Canadian trappers shortened it to "Purgatoire," and then came the cowboys who gave it the familiar and flippant name of "Picket-wire."

* * *

And the Santa Fe Trail! If ever a name spelled romance it is that. You can ride by auto or bus over the old trail now, speeding in comfort and safety where once stubborn, bearded men fought their slow, tortured way against hunger, starvation, and Indians.

Beside it is a statue erected of that most romantic hero of the West, Kit Carson. One of my most precious books was given me by an old-timer in a little Colorado mining town. It had been given him December 25, 1875, when he was ten years old. Its exciting title reads, "Pioneer Life and Frontier Adventure, an Authentic Report of the Romantic Life and Daring Exploits of Kit Carson and His Companions." Kit Carson, the modest, soft-spoken little Kentuckian, was the hero of them all.

At Las Vegas, last stop on the long trail before reaching Santa Fe, stands still the little adobe house upon whose flat roof General Kearny stood and proclaimed the fact that the Southwest was a part of the United States.

As for Santa Fe itself, a city well established when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, it is still Spanish, with the leisurely pace of a Spanish town. Bread is baked in outdoor ovens in Santa Fe and children playing in the sunshine shout in Spanish at their games. Blanketed Indians tie their spotted ponies to the hitching rail in the sleepy plaza, and Santa Fe, in spite of tourists, goes serenely on its way, a place of peace.

Once on the Union Pacific Trail, we paused for a few moments at a small place in Nebraska with a strange Indian name of Ogallala. Some of the passengers stared idly out of the window, most of them did not turn their heads to look at the little place. But the name brought back that old story I'd heard as a girl. It was here, back in 1870, that a band of desperate Indians attempted to wreck the train by driving their ponies in front of a moving locomotive. They thought, poor children, that they could thus stop the "Smoke Wagon"!

No romance in America? The Frenchmen found it in Poughkeepsie. Almost any American may find it in the old home town or near by.

INES MACAULEY

Unlabored Musings

7. On Feeling Lonely

Feeling lonely is by no means the natural consequence of being alone. In fact, one may feel more lonely when in the company of one's fellow beings than when quite alone. How little of loneliness finds expression in that epic of solitary musing, "The Elegy" of Thomas Gray—perhaps the most glorious piece of word painting in this or any language:

"Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds."

Do we not feel the alone-ness conjured up by these beautiful words, and yet we are not lonely. The curtain is being rung up on such a glorious company of pensive reflections that everything else is forgotten in a kind of breathless expectancy.

The feeling of loneliness, it seems, arises from a kind of inability to forget oneself. It is, indeed, a form of self-consciousness holding almost fiercely to images of the past, or present, which it fears to forget, lest in so doing it shall be robbed of the last vestige of earthly joy. It is as much as to say my imaginings are precious and keep me company, but they nevertheless press in upon me and shut me off from communion with my fellow beings or with God, so that I experience this terrible feeling of loneliness; but I would not part with them because then there would be nothing left to me. This state of mind finds complete description in Coleridge's couplet:

"Alone, alone, all, all alone
Alone on a wide, wide sea."

Let anyone whose sense of companionship has been rudely interrupted, and who finds himself menaced by this same feeling of loneliness, take heart, because the experience that awaits him may prove after all to be salutary. On reflection one can realize that companionship is not physical but mental, and the beautiful things of the mind can keep us company and are a joy forever.

It is not possible to cling for long to that which is intangible and unreal, and if like Jacob, wrestling in his aloneness, one will struggle with that which is palpably false, however tenacious, one may win through, as he did, to find his nature transformed and, forgetting self, begin once again to take an interest in his surroundings—to watch the return of the seasons, to admire all growing things and the stars in their courses, the song of birds, the beauty of poetry and prose, and the quality of all human workmanship at its best.

To be set free from self in this way—and one may well wish never to be so imprisoned again—means to begin again to look out on one's fellow beings in calm and friendly contemplation, touched perhaps with pity for their sorrows yet smiling at their follies without bitterness, and not holding back from their affections, though not coveting them for oneself.

All this means a struggle, no doubt, but the resulting outlook is so released from the trammels and limitations of one's own personality as to enlarge the mental horizon beyond anything of which one has dreamed.

A story is told of some advice that Henry James, the novelist, gave to a young aspirant to literary fame: "There is one word—let me impress it upon you—which you must inscribe upon your banner, and that word is *loneliness.*" The truth is that loneliness is one of those things that most people go a long way to avoid, when in fact it contains just that purifying experience of which most of us are in need. Once the lesson is learned, however, one will no longer shrink from alone-ness, neither is one likely again to feel lonely.

CENTURION

Mirror of World Opinion

Born to Be Free

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church has issued a pastoral letter, titled "In Days of War." The gist of which is, that Christianity, if applied, can banish war, and bring peace between warring nations; that the help of individual Christians is required to bring this plan to life. . . . The letter points out that the teachings of Jesus are not mere counsels of perfection, but are based on sound, sober commonsense.

International peace is an ideal which is, as yet, beyond the understanding and application of too many peoples. Those countries which are prone to rush into combat will have to arrive at the realization that peace is more practical, more lasting than warfare and bloody destruction and human suffering which follow in its wake. Apparently, civilization has not altogether reached that state of mentality. The signs of the times show, however, that slowly, very slowly, mankind is grasping the great truth, that men are born to be free, to grow, to be happy, and to make the world a better place in which to live.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

The Wide Horizon

Raw Materials in War and Peace

By William Yandell Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

Of peace plans at the present time there is no end. Every outstanding American publicist has had something to say on the subject, and there is a legion of our British friends who are interested in sounding out American opinion on this important matter.

There is little doubt from popular polls and otherwise that we Americans hope, and on the whole expect, a victory for the forces that are opposing Hitler, and that we are perturbed by the possibility of Stalin's making this a real world war.

It seems legitimate in any case for Americans to ask themselves the question: What sort of a peace would have the moral support of the United States? It is a matter of grave concern to find the conditions of a lasting peace if the world is to recover from the chaos that threatens civilization. Any sort of planning of the political outlines that are to follow the peace settlement would certainly be premature until the outcome is more certain and the character and extent of the forces involved better able to be gauged. But in the economic realm history has been sufficiently clear to indicate some lines of approach to the problem of creating a more workable distribution of the world's natural resources. At the same time such efforts might conceivably assist in maintaining the stability of international relations and in restraining the resort to force.

* * *

The problem of raw materials has been exaggerated in its importance by the desire of all nations to become secure in their war potentials. Economic self-sufficiency and the race for armament supremacy have aided in breaking down the normal exchange under which commodities might be freely acquired in a world market.

But this is not the whole of the story. It is certainly true that barriers to international trade had grown to great heights even before the threat of war became imminent. It is equally true that administrative restrictions and commodity control schemes had seriously interfered with the ability of some nations to procure the raw materials for peaceful development and the trade outlets which would make them able to exchange goods in payment. A great deal of thought, therefore, is being devoted to creating some sort of an international organization in the economic realm that will parallel the work already being done by the International Labor Organization and permit really free access to raw materials, particularly in the colonial areas.

One approach to this problem is suggested by the very nature of existing control schemes like the Tin Association, the Rubber Control Scheme, and others of the same type. There a joint producers' control sponsored and protected by governmental action has brought together the chief producing areas in agreements to allocate production and to determine within some limits the range of prices. These schemes are manifestly weighted in favor of the producers, though some consumer representation is provided for in a purely advisory capacity. They are also conceived in terms simply of the participation of governments bent on promoting the interests of the producers.

* * *

One of the first considerations of peace might be the creation of international holding companies in which governments or groups of governments would participate through stock purchases proportionate to their normal need for certain basic raw materials available mainly in colonial areas. Stockholding, to be voted through government participation, would be at least a partial approach to this problem. Presumably the holding companies ought to be located at some central point for clearing common problems, possibly in connection with something like the Bank for International Settlements, or even what remains of the League of Nations or what may be created to take its place at the end of the war. The essential factor of this scheme would be to avoid the reallocation of territories so often discussed in terms of colonial possessions.

The vulnerability of imperialism would be greatly lessened if any joint participation in such international development schemes were possible. Of course, there would be many objections that could be raised and great difficulties would appear in the allocation of quotas. The main control of some of the world's raw materials would be held, however, in the British and French empires and in the territory of the United States. The post-war period might find the United States in a very strong position to assist in any such move toward a freer and more equitable participation in the uses of the basic raw materials. This would probably occur through the necessity of putting some of their securities on the market by the French and British Governments in order to have adequate foreign exchange for their war-time purchasing programs. Thus might be secured a participation by the United States in these areas that would make such an arrangement practical.

* * *

The success of any such scheme would depend upon several factors. Primarily it would depend upon the willingness of the governments involved to view this problem of raw materials in a new and different light. The United States is, on the whole, consumer conscious and so are its business interests in respect to most colonial raw materials. The British Government might emerge from the war in a radically different frame of mind as well as in a different economic position. But it would be equally essential to have the Hull program for freeing the channels of world trade more adequately fulfilled than it has been up to the present time. In the last analysis, only through freer exchange of goods can raw materials be paid for in a trading world.

Economic sanctions would be much more easily available if the basic strategic minerals were internationally controlled in allocation for peace purposes. Conceivably the quotas allotted would not permit great armament expansions. Participation might actually be revoked if aggressive rearmament were undertaken by any power or set of powers.